DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 035 372 HE 001 322

AUTHOR	Snyder, Patricia, Ed.
TITLE	Summary of State Legislation Affecting Higher Education in the West: 1969.
INSTITUTION	Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, Boulder, Colo.
PUB DATE	Nov 69
NOTE	73p.
AVAILABLE FROM	WICHE, P. O. Drawer "P", Boulder, Colorado 80302
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF-$0.50 HC-$3.75
DESCRIPTORS	Educational Coordination, *Educational Legislation, Facilities, Financial Support, *Higher Education, *Laws, *Legislation, Loyalty Oaths, Scholarships, *State Legislation, Student Behavior, Teacher Salaries, Tuition

ABSTRACT

This report is designed to provide an interpretive summary of 1969 state legislative actions in the West that affected higher education. After a regional summary, both brief and extended analyses are provided of legislation in Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Legislative actions took place in the areas of general appropriations, campus conduct, faculty salaries and benefits, higher education studies, private school support, scholarships and loans, statewide coordination, governance and student voice, tuition and fees, facilities, special programs, loyalty oaths, and residency requirements. Legislation that was proposed but not passed is also discussed. The state summaries were written by correspondents and writers from various newspapers in the Western states. (DS)

ED035372

SUMMARY OF STATE LEGISLATION AFFECTING HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE WEST: 1969

Prepared as a Service by
Special Higher Education Programs

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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HE 001 323

Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education
Post Office Drawer "P"   Boulder, Colorado 80302

November, 1969

INTRODUCTION

The Summary of State Legislation Affecting Higher Education in the West: 1969 is designed to provide westerners with an interpretative summary of those legislative actions in each state which will influence the present and future course of higher education in the West. The Commission hopes that this exchange of information across state lines will prove useful to legislators in making decisions affecting higher education.

This year's Summary is the third in a series to be published by WICHE. For the first time this year, we have included a summary of regional legislative action, as well as individual state summaries. We hope that these two new sections will increase the usefulness of the publication.

The Summary differs from most WICHE publications in one way. The contributors are not specialists in the field of higher education or related areas; they are, instead, specialists in the field of communication. The men and women whose bylines appear here were selected because they hold the respect of legislators and educators in their states for their ability to interpret public events objectively without pleading the special interest of any particular group.

This project was coordinated by Patricia Snyder, WICHE Staff Assistant, who edited the state reports and and wrote the state and regional summaries.

Robert H. Kroepsch
Executive Director

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REGIONAL SUMMARY OF 1969 LEGISLATIVE ACTION

All 13 western states held legislative sessions in 1969. The Idaho and Utah State Legislatures met in their first annual sessions. Montana, Nevada, Washington and Wyoming held biennial sessions, while the remaining states met in regular annual sessions.

The 1969 state legislatures adopted record appropriations for higher education. In academic year 1969-70, operational appropriations for public institutions of higher education in the West will exceed 1.3 billion dollars. However, the two-year rate of increase for appropriations of tax funds for operating expenditures of higher education in the West fell slightly short of the national rate. While the average two-year gain for the nation was 38.5 percent, the average rate of increase for the 13 western states was 35 percent.[1]

Although higher education received increased appropriations in all 13 western states, it was still a tight budget year for many of the states. Legislative appropriations were cut substantially below original institutional requests in many instances. As a result, nearly half of the states chose to increase tuition and fees in order to cope with rising costs.

Tuition increases in Arizona, Hawaii, Montana, Oregon, and Utah appeared to reflect a national trend. The National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges (NASULGC) recently reported that its member institutions have been forced to increase tuition and fees this year by an average of 16.5 percent, primarily because of the "failure of many legislatures to provide requested and needed funds."

Campus unrest was another major topic of concern in nearly every state legislature in the West in 1969. Five states - California, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, and Utah - passed legislation designed to curb, or in some cases to prevent, campus disorders. (The Utah measure was vetoed by the governor.) Only two of the five states, California and Colorado, have had any significant student disruptions on their campuses. The other three states sought to forestall such activities by new legislation.

A nation-wide survey conducted recently by the Education Commission of the States revealed that legislation designed to control campus disorders and to punish offenders received major consideration in nearly all of the states across the country this year. Twenty-two states of thirty-four responding to the ECS survey enacted measures related to student unrest in their 1969 legislative sessions.

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[1] The Chronicle of Higher Education, Vol. IV, No. 5, October 27, 1969, P. 4-5.

Other significant legislation affecting higher education in the West this year included:

- Establishment of Hawaii's first non-resident tuition fee ...p 31.
- The establishment of a single "super board" for control of all state colleges and universities in Utah ...p 61.
- The creation of a coordinating council for higher education in Washington ...p 68.
- Authorization for development of a comprehensive health sciences program at the University of Nevada, Reno, and state support of Nevada's first community college ...p 45.
- The establishment of interim legislative committees to study the problems of higher education in the states of Colorado, New Mexico, and Washington . . . pp 28, 49, and 67.

Following is a more detailed roundup of notable legislation affecting higher education in the West.

CAMPUS CONDUCT

Two major bills designed to curb campus disorders were approved by the California Legislature. One bill makes it a crime to maliciously and willfully disturb the peace on campus. The second bill gives campus administrators more power to act in case of disorders, permitting suspension of students, faculty members, or employees who disrupt normal campus activities, and cutting off state scholarship aid to students convicted of participating in a disturbance.

A major campus conduct measure approved by the Colorado General Assembly provides penalties for persons impeding the educational or administrative functions of public or private institutions of higher education. A controversial public trespass bill was approved by the legislature but vetoed by Governor John Love.

The Idaho Legislature enacted a law prohibiting trespass "upon the property of and the interference with the peaceful conduct of institutions of higher education."

The New Mexico Legislature approved two "peace on campus" measures. One bars campus sit-ins, making wrongful entry a petty misdemeanor. The other provides a more stringent misdemeanor penalty for persons wrongfully interfering with students or faculty members at the state's universities and public schools. A riot control act giving the governor broad powers described as "just short of martial law" was also approved.

The Utah Legislature approved a resolution expressing support of state colleges and universities in supressing all demonstrations interfering with vital educational processes or destructive of property or individual liberties. Both houses passed a bill calling for mandatory expulsion of any student guilty of riotous or disorderly conduct, destruction of property, or making threats of violence against faculty or students, but this measure was vetoed by the governor.

Numerous bills were introduced in the Washington State Legislature to control conduct on state college campuses, but in the end only a resolution for an interim study of the problem was adopted.

FACULTY SALARIES

The California Legislature appropriated funds for a five percent across-the-board pay increase for all employees of the University of California and the California State Colleges.

In Hawaii the legislature authorized salary increases for university faculty members of 10 percent this year and an additional 10 percent the following year.

The New Mexico appropriation for higher education was considered sufficient to enable institutions to give salary increases of five to six percent for administrators and faculty, and as much as seven percent for non-professional employees. A five percent ceiling on faculty salary increases opposed by institutional presidents was stricken from law.

The Oregon Legislature approved academic salary increases of 6 percent for each year of the biennium.

In Montana the Senate Finance and Claims Committee directed the administration of the six university units to hold salary increases during the coming biennium to not to exceed a five percent increase each year.

Washington teachers shared in an across-the-board increase for all state employees of seven percent the first year of the 1969-71 biennium and four percent the second. The four percent is expected to be increased to seven percent when the legislators reconvene in January, 1970, for a special session.

HIGHER EDUCATION STUDIES

The Colorado Legislature authorized a broad interim legislative study of the problems of higher education in the state, including the possibility of changing the system of college and university governing boards.

The New Mexico Legislature chopped $50,000 off the University of New Mexico appropriation to provide funding for a legislative investigation of the university system.

During its session, the Oregon House sent forth a task force of five legislators to explore higher education on three university and two college campuses. The task force focused its attention on the quality of undergraduate instruction at the universities and found it lacking.

In Washington, a joint Committee on Higher Education composed of five senators and five representatives was created and authorized to study and recommend location of facilities and programs for higher education. The legislature also authorized an in-depth study of the relationship of private and independent institutions to the total system of higher education in the state.

PRIVATE SCHOOL SUPPORT

In Oregon and Washington the state legislatures took precedential steps toward providing state support for private higher education. The Oregon Legislature appropriated 1.3 million dollars to aid the state's hard-pressed private institutions. One hundred dollars a year was made available to Oregon residents attending private schools in the state with the intent that the schools would increase their tuitions to absorb the money.

In Washington private school aid took the form of a bill setting up a $600,000 program to provide financial aid to needy and "economically disadvantaged" students at public and private colleges. Backers of this bill hoped to spark a constitutional test to settle the question of the legality of such assistance to private colleges.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND LOANS

The Colorado General Assembly created a $300,000 work-study program for needy students and a $75,000 scholarship program to encourage minority group members to enter the teaching profession.

The Hawaii Legislature appropriated a half million dollars to start a student loan program at the University of Hawaii and the community colleges, and increased the number of state scholarships.

In Montana, the legislature doubled the number of American Indian students who may be selected for attendance at units of the Montana University System without payment of fees.

The Nevada Legislature initiated a student loan program and pumped $25,000 into it.

The Utah Legislature authorized a loan of three million dollars from the state insurance reserve for use in the student loan fund.

As mentioned in the previous section, Washington lawmakers set up a $600,000 program to provide financial aid to needy and "economically disadvantaged" students at public and private colleges. The legislature also aided needy students by authorizing state colleges and universities to waive tuition and other charges for one percent of their students.

STATEWIDE COORDINATION

The Utah Legislature effected a major change in the state's higher education program by creating a single "super board" for control of all state colleges and universities. The new State Board of Higher Education replaces four institutional boards and a coordinating council of higher education.

In Oregon, a proposal to combine the state's Board of Higher Education and the Board of Education into a single 15-member "super board" won approval in the House but was defeated in the Senate.

The Washington Legislature created the state's first coordinating council for higher education, called the Council on Higher Education, which is charged with responsibility for overall planning for higher education in the state. Also established were a Commission on Higher Education and a Higher Education Personnel Board.

The Wyoming Legislature set up the Wyoming Higher Education Council to act for the state in participation in certain federal grant programs.

Both the Colorado Commission on Higher Education and the New Mexico Board of Educational Finance came under fire during their states' legislative sessions. However, proposals to abolish the commission and the board were defeated in both states.

STUDENT VOICE

The Wyoming Legislature approved a bill making the student body president an ex-officio member of the University of Wyoming Board of Trustees.

The Hawaii Legislature failed to approve a bill that would have increased the State Board of Regents from 9 to 11 members by adding a student and a faculty member. However, because of the legislature's new, carry-over provision, the bill is still alive and can be considered again in next year's session.

TUITION AND FEES

The Hawaii Legislature established for the first time out-of-state tuition for the University of Hawaii, its Hilo campus, and the state community colleges. Nonresident tuition was set at four times the resident rate, or a total of $680 a year.

The Arizona Board of Regents reacted to legislative cuts in their appropriations requests for the three state universities by raising resident fees $15 and nonresident tuition fees an additional $37.50 a semester.

In Montana, student fees at the state universities were increased $10 a quarter for resident students and an additional $20 a quarter for nonresident students. Student residency requirements were amended to permit Montana high school graduates to attend university units as resident students for tuition and fee purposes, even if the parents have moved to another state.

The Oregon Legislature directed the State Board of Higher Education to increase nonresident tuition so that out-of-state students pay the "full load" of costs connected with their education. In addition, the legislature imposed limitations on the number of out-of-state students, graduate students, and overall enrollment in the state system of higher education.

In the face of anti-tax marches on the capital, Utah legislators turned to increased tuitions to meet higher education money needs. Resident fees were increased sharply from 30 percent at some state institutions to 60 percent at others; nonresident fees from 12 percent at some schools to 20 percent at others.

In Colorado, a year-long struggle over tuition levels at community colleges ended in May when the State Board for Community Colleges and Occupational Education voted to double tuition, raising it from $30 a quarter to $60. That's the figure the legislature attempted to dictate last year, but the board at that time refused to accede.

STATE SUMMARIES OF 1969 LEGISLATIVE ACTION

ALASKA The financially-strapped Alaska Legislature paid little attention to higher education this year.... The University of Alaska was granted an $11.9 million appropriation for fiscal year 1969-70, a $1.5 million increase over the previous year's figure.... The legislature authorized the issuance of $4 million in revenue bonds for a new student activity center at the university.... The board of regents was directed to develop a comprehensive plan of orientation and counseling programs to assist native Alaskan students - Eskimos, Indians, and Aleuts - adjust to the college environment.

ARIZONA A major battle over appropriations in the Arizona Legislature resulted in a $44.8 million cut in the board of regents operating and capital construction requests for the University of Arizona, Arizona State University, and Northern Arizona University.... The legislature approved $52.3 million in operating funds for the three universities, an increase of $8.3 million over the 1968-69 appropriation.... Capital outlays of only $12.2 million dollars were approved, $2 million more than last year's figure.... The board of regents responded to the legislative budget cuts by increasing both resident and nonresident tuition fees at the three state universities in order to "avoid irreparable harm to our three institutions."

CALIFORNIA Two major bills designed to curb campus disorders were approved by the California Legislature. One bill makes it a crime to fail to leave a campus when ordered to do so by an administrator or to maliciously and willfully disturb the peace on campus.... The second bill gives campus administrators more power to act in case of disorders, permitting suspension of students, faculty members, or employees who disrupt normal campus activities, and cutting off state scholarship aid to students convicted of participating in a disturbance.... The legislature appropriated $315.4 million in operating funds for the University of California system, and $278.2 million in support monies for the state colleges.... A $246.3 million University of California health sciences construction bond issue was approved and will appear on the June, 1970 primary election ballot.... Also approved was a constitutional amendment to require the UC Board of Regents to hold more open meetings.

COLORADO The Colorado General Assembly approved a variety of bills designed to curb and control campus disorders and other forms of civil disobedience. The major "campus disorders" measure provides penalties for impeding the educational or administrative functions of a public or private university or college.... The legislature also approved a tough public trespass bill, claimed by many observers to be unconstitutional, but the bill was vetoed by Governor John Love.... State institutions of higher education received increased operating funds from the assembly, but capital construction allocations were cut far below recommendations.... A $300,000 work-study program for needy college students and a $75,000 scholarship program to encourage minority group members to enter the teaching profession were established.... A broad interim legislative study of the problems of higher education in the state was authorized.

HAWAII The Hawaii Legislature established out-of-state tuition for the University of Hawaii, its Hilo campus, and the state community colleges. Nonresident tuition was set at four times the resident rate, or a total of $680 a year.... A record $19.7 million was appropriated to pay for operating costs and capital improvements for higher education in the state.... Faculty members received a 20 percent pay raise, with 10 percent to be paid this year and another 10 percent the next.... The legislature appropriated a half-million dollars to start a student loan program.... An attempt to eliminate lump-sum budgeting for the university and replace it with line-item budgeting was defeated.

IDAHO The Idaho State Board of Education received $38.15 million for higher education for the 1969-70 biennium. This figure includes state support for junior colleges and for Boise State College, which began its first year as a state institution.... The legislature nearly doubled its appropriation for vocational-technical education over the general fund sum that it provided in 1967....A law was enacted which prohibits trespass "upon the property of and interference with the peaceful conduct of institutions of higher education." Violation of the law is a misdemeanor subject to a fine of $500 or imprisonment in the county jail for up to a year, or both.

MONTANA The Montana Legislature appropriated a record total of $67.5 million for the Montana University System for the 1969-71 biennium. This figure is $11.9 million more than the 1967-69 biennium total.... The legislature increased student fees for both residents and nonresidents at Montana universities.... Student residency requirements were amended to permit a Montana high school graduate to attend university units as a resident student for tuition and fee purposes even if the parents have moved to another state.... The Montana Senate passed a resolution setting up behavioral guidelines for faculty and student conduct on state college campuses, but the house later defeated the resolution.

NEVADA The University of Nevada fared better in the 1969 legislative session than at any in the past.... The legislature approved a $31 million appropriation for the Reno and Las Vegas campuses, a better than 40 percent increase in state aid to these universities.... More than 70 percent of the record $20 million state building program approved by the legislature was allocated for construction on the two university campuses.... A novel health sciences program, including a two-year medical school, was approved by the legislature after several years of controversy.... A biennium total of $500,000 was given to the University of Nevada Board of Regents to get Nevada's first community college off the ground.... The legislature initiated a student loan program, and set up an optional retirement system for university teachers.

NEW MEXICO

The New Mexico Legislature approved two "peace on campus" measures. One bars campus sit-ins, making wrongful entry a petty misdemeanor. The other provides a more stringent misdemeanor penalty and up to one year in prison and a $1,000 fine for persons wrongfully interfering with students or faculty members at state universities and public schools.... The legislature also passed a riot control act which gives the governor broad powers described as "just short of martial law".... The seven state institutions of higher learning received a general fund appropriation of $36 million for the 1969-70 fiscal year, $5 million more than appropriated for 1968-69.... The legislature chopped $50,000 off the University of New Mexico appropriation to provide funding for a special legislative investigation of the university system.

OREGON

The Oregon Legislature appropriated $156.9 million to cover operating expenses for the state system of higher education, a 16 percent increase over the 1967-69 biennium.... The budget measure set limitations on the number of out-of-state students, graduate students, and over-all enrollment in the state system of higher education.... The legislature expressed its will that out-of-state students pay the "full load" of costs connected with their education and that nonresident tuition be increased accordingly.... A new program designed to reward professors who teach more than those engaged primarily in research was established.... The legislature authorized a flat grant of $100 to each Oregon resident attending a private college or university in the state.... Support for the state's fast growing community colleges was increased sharply.... Funds were provided to finance doctoral and expanded master's programs at newly designated Portland State University.... The Educational Coordinating Council received an appropriation of $750,000 for the improvement of undergraduate education.

UTAH

The economy-minded 1969 Utah Legislature effected a major change in the state's higher education program by creating a single "super board" for control of all state colleges and universities. The new State Board of Higher Education replaces four institutional boards and the Coordinating Council of Higher Education.... The legislature appropriated $40 million for operation and maintenance of the state's nine colleges and universities for the 1969-70 term, an overall increase of 16 percent of 1968-69.... Only $15 million was appropriated for the college and university building program.... Minimum tuition fees were increased sharply.... The legislature passed a number of measures, one of which was vetoed by Governor Calvin L. Rampton, aimed at controlling disruptive student action on college and university campuses.

WASHINGTON

State colleges and universities received more than $750 million of the state's $2.2 million general fund budget. Community colleges received $170 million in state appropriations... The legislature took a precedential step toward providing state support for private education by setting up a $600,000 program to provide financial aid to needy students at public and private colleges.... A coordinating council for higher education, called the Council on Higher Education, was created.

The new council has responsibility for overall planning for higher education in the state.... In addition, the legislature created a Commission on Higher Education, a joint legislative Committee on Higher Education and a state Higher Education Personnel Board. Numerous bills were introduced to control campus conduct, but only a weak resolution for an interim study of the problem was adopted.

WYOMING The Wyoming Legislature increased appropriations for the University of Wyoming and the state's seven junior colleges over the previous biennium. The university received $25.8 million, while junior colleges received $3.2 million in state aid.... Two bills authorizing major construction projects at the university were approved.... The legislature passed a bill to make the student body president an ex-officio member of the University of Wyoming Board of Trustees.... A new law provides for appointment to the Wyoming Community College Commission of two lay members from the area of the state not presently within the boundaries of an established community college district.... An "anti sit-in" bill was passed by the Wyoming Senate, but failed to get out of committee in the house.

ALASKA

By Kathie Dibell
Associated Press Correspondent
Juneau, Alaska

JUNEAU, Alaska -- Scant attention was paid to higher education by the financially-strapped Alaska Legislature, although an attempt to cut the governor's version of the University of Alaska budget brought successfull howls of political protest.

State Operating Budget

The Sixth State Legislature was faced with a unique fiscal situation. A sale of oil leases was scheduled to bring millions of dollars into coffers in September, but most of the expected bonanza was not included in projected revenues for the 1969-70 fiscal year.

Projected revenues were too low to finance any fancy spending sprees for higher education or for anything else. The $154 million state operating budget finally adopted by the legislature will virtually eliminate the state's general fund surplus.

Appropriations for Higher Education

The University of Alaska, the only state-supported four-year institution of higher learning in Alaska, had requested a $14.4 million budget. This represented a 38.9 percent increase over its 1968-69 $10.4 million budget. Governor Keith H. Miller cut the university request to $11.9 million.

Under the program budget which the legislature appropriates to the university, the board of regents may allocate funds as it sees fit for university operations within the limit prescribed by the legislature.

Dr. William R. Wood, university president, and a host of other school officials came to Juneau in February to make their plea to the house and senate finance committees to restore the governor's cuts.

They claimed that if Miller's reductions were allowed to stand, the university would be unable to fund the following projects: the beginning of a petroleum technology program; a day instructional program at the Anchorage Community College; an improved library staff and additions to an "inadequate" library book collection; expansion of the community college program to provide service to the small towns of Petersburg and Wrangell; a fisheries technology program; and additional research programs in the Sea Grant Program and the Institute of Arctic Mineral Resources.

According to university officials, the Arctic Research Program may be responsible for bringing $70 million into the state a year ahead of schedule. The three oil companies which are building a $900 million pipeline to the oil rich North Slope of Alaska claimed that the arctic engineers' research and consultation had moved the scheduled completion date up a year. Consequently, tax dollars from the oil flowing through the pipeline will accrue to the state earlier than expected.

The legislators were unmoved. The house finance committee's version of the budget allotted the university $11.9 million--the governor's recommendation. The senate committee, chaired by Senator Vance Phillips, Republican from Anchorage, further sliced the GOP governor's proposal by $600,000.

Phillips and a fellow finance committee member, Senator Bob Blodgett, Democrat, have been highly critical of the university for running what they think is virtually a research center and a two-year community college. Even Dr. Wood concedes that the university is weak at the junior and senior levels.

However, Phillips' cut lit one of the biggest political fuses of the session. "I can't go home with a $600,000 cut," stormed Senator Terry Miller, Republican from Fairbanks, who has the college in his district.

The cut threatened to upset the Republicans' 11-9 hold on the senate and to break the tradition of approving the finance committee's budget without amendments. Finally, after a long day of caucusing and bickering, Phillips agreed to put the $600,000 back in the budget and party harmony was restored.

The final university operating budget approved by both houses was the governor's $11.9 million proposal.

Student Activities Center

Two other university measures were enacted by the house the final night of the session as a boon to the Fairbanks delegation. Neither measure will cost the state anything.

One authorizes the issuance of $4 million in revenue bonds for a new activities center at the university. The bonds for the student center will be paid off from student fees, which have already raised some $200,000 for the project.

The measure, Senate Bill 92, passed without much dissension in the house, but it had prompted heated debate earlier in the senate. Senator Blodgett opposed the bill, saying the university was nothing more than a "glorified junior college...and a research center, and we're paying a high bill for it."

Senator Phillips noted that the state was spending $6,000 to educate each of the 2,000 students at the school--a figure he said was too high. "I'd like this a lot better," Phillips said, "if some of the students up there didn't have such long hair."

Even backers of the student union like Senator John Rader, Democrat from Anchorage, objected to paying for the center out of revenue bonds. He said, "The idea of forcing a student to pay for a building...is a backward step. I prefer general obligation bonds for necessary buildings...but it's better than nothing."

Other supporters of the activities center privately stated that Phillips would never have allowed the bill to come out of his committee if funding had been through general obligation bonds.

Also enacted was a resolution asking the university board of regents to proceed with any needed expansion of the university's heating plant. Expansion is to be financed through the sale of bonds by the University of Alaska Heating Corporation.

Special Programs for Native Students

The only other successful legislation affecting higher education was a house resolution which asked the board of regents to develop a "comprehensive plan for assisting more native students in obtaining a college education through intensive orientation and counseling programs to integrate native students into the academic community."

Alaskan natives--Eskimos, Indians, and Aleuts--have often eperienced serious difficulties in making the adjustment from native villages and Bureau of Indian Affairs schools to the college climate.

The resolution noted that college education is not possible when the "student is not just unfamiliar with the new culture which he must accept in order to be educated in the university, but that culture and environment are altogether foreign to his psychological and cultural orientation."

Unsuccessful Proposals

A handful of other measures related to higher education were introduced but failed to get out of committee. However, all of these bills will carry over to next year's session of the Sixth Legislature.

A bill introduced in both houses would have set up a maritime academy in the community of Kodiak to train Alaskans to meet new U.S. Coast Guard licensing requirements for boat operators.

However, Senate President Brad Phillips, Republican from Anchorage, said late in the session he had been advised that a separate maritime academy was not needed and special courses could be introduced through the university system.

Another unsuccessful senate measure proposed free tuition for Alaskan residents in their freshman and sophomore years at the university or at its community colleges. The free tuition would not include normal charges for textbooks, room and board, and other non-academic fees.

Two bills, one introduced in the senate and one in the house, would increase from 15 to 50 the number of annual scholarships awarded to Alaskan natives. The house bill would award these scholarships only to students attending the university. The senate measure would give scholarships to natives attending any accredited institution of higher learning in the state.

Under the senate plan, the scholarships given to natives attending colleges other than the university could not exceed an amount equal to the cost of tuition, fees, board and room at the university. Natives from the rural areas who are going into education would be given preference.

A bill introduced in the house would grant the university an additional one million acres of state land. The land would be selected by the university board of regents subject to approval by the legislature, by June 30, 1975.

Vance Phillips introduced a bill to create a faculty senate at the university. The senate would be composed of the university president, vice-president, deans and directors, and members of the faculty. The faculty membership would have to comprise 60 percent of the body.

The proposed senate would make recommendations to the board of regents on such things as admission procedures, academic standards, curricula, student welfare, athletics, and anything affecting the faculty, including policies on tenure, pay, retirement, and sabbatical leaves. Similar bills have been introduced in previous legislative sessions.

House Speaker Jalmar M. Kerttula, Democrat from Palmer, and his floor leader, Representative Gene Guess of Anchorage, introduced two bills that would call for general obligation bond issues to improve community colleges. One bill would include the Anchorage facility, while the other would not.

The first bill, House Bill 227, would provide for the issuance of $2 million in bonds for improvements at the community colleges of Palmer, Kodiak, Kenai, and Sitka. The other, House Bill 229, would provide for the issuance of $5 million in bonds for improvements amounting to $500,000 at each of the colleges at Palmer, Kenai, Kodiak, and Sitka, plus $3 million for the school at Anchorage.

House Bill 240, another unsuccessful measure this session, would appropriate $100,000 to the university's Institute for Social, Economic and Government Research for a study of commercial fishing gear license limitation. The information could be used by the legislature in devising a limited entry system for fisheries.

And finally, a house resolution would request the establishment of university courses in environmental education.

These bills all will carry over to the second session of the Sixth Legislature, which may be more solvent than the session just completed. New legislation can also be introduced in the second session.

ARIZONA

By Hal Marshall
Director, News Bureau
University of Arizona

PHOENIX, Arizona -- The battle over appropriations for higher education in the first session of the 29th Arizona Legislature triggered a revolt in the Republican majority and forced the resignation of the senate majority leader. After the smoke cleared and the pro-university rebels returned to the fold, $44.8 million was chopped from the board of regents' appropriations requests for the three state universities.

Appropriations for Higher Education

The big appropriation cut came primarily in the capital outlay request for public higher education. The regents asked for $53.2 million and received $12.2 million. Despite the huge cut, the situation could have been worse. When the session opened, Governor Jack Williams recommended appropriating just $5 million. The $12.2 million is $2 million more than the 1968-69 capital outlay.

The biggest struggle for the appropriated dollar occurred not in the capital outlay category, but in the operating fund category. The regents sought $60.5 million in operating funds for the University of Arizona, Arizona State University, and Northern Arizona University. Governor Williams suggested $52.3 million. The universities eventually received $56.6 million--an increase of $8.3 million over the 1968-69 appropriation.

It had become apparent midway through the session that the governor's budget recommendations could be exceeded when the legislative budget analyst revised his estimates and predicted state income tax revenues would be much higher than anticipated.

Struggle Over Appropriations

The legislative struggle over appropriations came to a head when three Republicans from Tucson held out in a majority caucus in an attempt to insert more money for the universities in the general appropriations bill.

The house and senate appropriations committees already had agreed upon a $56.6 million figure. By tradition, once these committees reach agreement the general budget bill is passed in both houses.

The three senators threatened tradition. By voting with the 13 Democrats in the minority they could create a coalition majority, upsetting the Republican power structure.

The president of the regents notified the legislature that the $56.6 million figure would have "a seriously harmful effect on the quality of education provided by the universities and on the eventual economy of the state." He noted that the $60.5 million request was a "bare minimum figure."

With the senate majority pushing for an end to the session, one of the three holdout Republicans moved for a long weekend adjournment to give both majority and minority time to study the appropriations bill.

The weekend recess was opposed by Senate Majority Leader David Kret, but the minority joined with the three Republican senators and the motion carried. Kret promptly resigned, saying, "There can't be a majority leader if we have no majority." He termed the 16-14 vote to recess "a vote of no confidence."

Early the next week the three senators, who had now bottled up the appropriations bill for more than a week, met with state Republican leaders, including Governor Williams, U.S. Senator Paul Fannin, and U.S. Representative Sam Steiger. The pressure was on to restore party unity.

Out of that meeting came an indication that supplemental funds might be obtained for the universities at the start of the second regular session next January if 1969-70 funds prove insufficient. Also, it was agreed that capital outlay funds would be raised $7 million. With the three senators back in the fold the appropriations bill passed.

Tuition Increases

Within a few weeks following passage of the appropriations bill, the board of regents raised resident fees $15 and nonresident tuition $37.50 a semester at the state universities. Since out-of-state students also pay resident fees, the increase for them amounted to $52.50.

In raising tuition fees the board said it was "cognizant of the clear mandate of the legislature to reduce spending by the universities," but did not "construe this mandate that we reduce the quality of higher education in Arizona. We have, therefore, been forced to take extraordinary steps to avoid irreparable harm to our three institutions. These measures we have taken reluctantly, but the alternative--destroying our universities--cannot be accepted."

Semester student costs for the 1969-70 year now are: University of Arizona, $159.50 resident, $604.50 nonresident; Arizona State University, $160 resident, $605 nonresident; and Northern Arizona University, $151 resident, $483.50 nonresident.

The fee hike, although praised by some legislators, drew criticism from others. The fee increases are expected to provide $1.8 million in additional revenue.

Acting on a suggestion of the legislature, the regents also raised university entrance requirements. In-state students must rank in the upper two-thirds of their graduating class instead of the upper three-fourths. Nonresidents must rank in the upper half instead of the upper two-thirds.

Successful Higher Education Legislation

The legislature passed three bills concerning junior colleges. One upped the maximum interest rate of negotiable bonds for junior college districts from five to six percent. Another made it clear that tax levies of each district can be used for maintenance only, and not for capital outlay purposes. The third bill appropriated $500,000 to Maricopa Junior College Board as the state's share for construction of a technical campus.

The sum of $335,500 was appropriated for the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, including $315,000 for student subsidies in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, and dental hygiene. The lawmakers deleted $7,500 in the Arizona WICHE proposal for mental health and $29,200 in the student subsidy request.

Other measures involving higher education that were passed included:

HB 17 -- Permitting public school and educational institution employees to determine amount of funds to be invested in tax sheltered annuities not less than 15 days prior to their first payday in September. Governing boards were also given the option to extend determination of amount to any time during the school year. Previously the amount had to be determined at the beginning of the school year.

HB 60 -- Permitting savings and loan associations to advance credit and purchase obligations representing loans for the payment of expenses of college or university education.

Capital Funding Proposals

A continuing problem in Arizona and many other states--meeting construction fund requests of universities and other state agencies--prompted the introduction of several bills, some proposing general obligation bonds. This area will be studied by legislative committees between sessions.

Unsuccessful proposals concerning capital funding included:

- Changing the Arizona constitution to authorize the state to boost its general obligation bonded debt ceiling from $350,000 to $150 million, spread over a period of 10 years. This would have required a referendum. A similar proposal for a $100 million debt ceiling was defeated at the polls by four to one in 1965.
- Raising the educational excise tax by one-half of one percent to generate an extra $20 million annually.
- Creating a dedicated fund from all tax sources to meet the needs of higher education. In suggesting this, House Speaker John Haugh, Republican from Tucson, noted, "Arizona treats its universities as step-children when it comes to financing." Unlike the elementary and high schools, the universities have no automatic guarantee of funds each year. A strong advocate of a long-range study of state financial needs, Haugh believes "eventually we'll have to go back to the people to see if they want bonding to increase the debt limit."

  Arizona State University President, G. Homer Durham, made a strong plea for raising the debt limit for general obligation bonds when he testified before the house and senate appropriations committees. "I don't know of a single major enterprise in the United States which can expand on a pay-as-you-go basis. Someday Arizona has to come to the methods used by families in buying a home, by General Motors, by Arizona Public Service...issue bonds and pay off these dollars with cheaper dollars in the future," he said.

Governance Proposals

Soon after the 29th Legislature convened, it received a report from the Education Planning and Coordinating Council, which had been established by the 28th Legislature. The council made a number of recommendations, but House Bill 202, which would have established the council on a continuing basis, was awaiting Rule Committee action when the session ended.

Some of the council's recommendations appeared in bills introduced by the House Majority Committee on Education. Two proposals that failed to gain momentum in the house suggested revising the memberships of the State Board of Education, the Board of Directors for Junior Colleges, and the State Board of Regents.

Senator Ray Goetze, Republican from Sun City, introduced a bill to abolish the offices of the university presidents, replacing them with one chancellor appointed by the governor for an eight-year term. The chancellor, who would be paid $35,000 to $40,000, would appoint a separate administrator for each university to serve at his pleasure. The bill, which died in the senate, was approved by a 5-3 vote in the Senate Education Committee following a stormy session.

Other Unsuccessful Legislation

Arizona State University's plans to start a satelite campus on land donated at Litchfield Park were delayed at least for a year. The legislature prohibited any expenditure of 1969-70 funds for this purpose. The lawmakers want to investigate other sites first.

The regents sought more than a million dollars from the legislature to pay group life, health and accident insurance premiums for university employees. They noted that 33 states make whole or partial contributions to group life insurance premiums for faculty, and that 36 states provide some help for medical insurance. The legislature didn't buy the proposal and forbade the use of appropriated funds for this purpose.

Several months after the regents granted student requests to make campus ROTC voluntary, a bill was introduced in the house to make it compulsory again at Arizona, and Arizona State, and to require its establishment at Northern Arizona. Sponsors of the bill acknowledged that it had no chance of passing at this session, but said it was a method of issuing a warning to the regents not to abandon all ROTC training for university students.

Although Arizona has been relatively free of major campus disturbances, student unrest was discussed by the legislature, especially after a few students at Arizona State shouted obscenities at Governor and Mrs. Williams when they were invited guests at the nearby Tempe campus.

Other bills that stalled in the legislature included:

HB 268 -- Providing that one of the eight appointive members of the board of regents shall be a member of the State Board of Directors for Junior Colleges.

HB 284 -- Providing that every teacher employed in public schools, junior colleges, and universities devote not less than 80 percent of his daily work schedule to teaching.

HB 308 -- Providing for negotiation and arbitration of disputes between the governing boards of public educational systems, institutions, schools or junior colleges, and professional employees' organizations.

SB 5 -- Providing for a grant of $250 per semester to resident students enrolled for a full-time course of study in a private college or university in the state whose credits are accepted at a state university in Arizona.

SB 74 -- Establishing a minimum of 100 scholarships for each of three years at each of the state universities and junior colleges for economically deprived students who are graduates of Arizona public high schools and residents of the state one year prior to graduation.

CALIFORNIA

By Jerry Gillam
Staff Writer
Los Angeles Times

SACRAMENTO, California -- Two major bills to crack down on campus violence by punishing the troublemakers were passed by the 1969 California State Legislature on the final day of its seven months' session. Governor Ronald Reagan is expected to sign both measures into law in time to make them effective for the fall school term starting in September.

Campus Conduct Legislation

Almost 100 separate pieces of legislation designed to curb campus disorders were introduced this year in the wake of growing public demand to do something about the problem. The two approved bills are milder than some of the others that fell by the wayside.

In brief, one bill would make it a crime to fail to leave a campus when ordered to do so by an administrator, to maliciously and willfully disturb the peace on campus, and to return to campus without permission if suspended for participating in a prior disturbance and told not to return.

The penalty for a first offense violation would be a fine of not more than $500, up to six months in jail, or both. A second offense would mean a mandatory 10-day jail term, and a third conviction would call for a mandatory 90-day imprisonment.

This legislation was recommended by an assembly select committee on campus disturbances. It was authored by Assemblyman Frank Murphy, Jr., Republican from Santa Cruz.

The second bill would give campus administrators more power to act in case of a disorder, permitting interim suspension of students, faculty members, or employees who disrupt normal campus activities, and cutting off state scholarship aid to students convicted of participating in a disturbance. An assembly subcommittee on educational environment, chaired by Assemblyman John Stull, Republican from Leucadia, sponsored this measure.

It was obvious from the start of the session last January that the lawmakers were going to pass punitive legislation to try to restore peace and tranquility to the various California State College and University of California campuses. The big question was how far the senate and assembly were willing to go to accomplish this goal.

The ultimate answer was that the senate was willing to get far tougher than the assembly. But indications are if the two new laws don't work well, there will be a two-house push for more severe punitive legislation in 1970, when 20 senators and 80 assemblymen are up for re-election.

Opponents of the two successful bills consistently argued they will do nothing to end the continuing turmoil on the California campuses.

Assembly Committee on Campus Disturbances

The violent San Francisco State College student-faculty strike was in progress when this year's session of the California Assembly opened. In his state-of-the-state message, Governor Reagan called for tough action to end the threat of "anarchy and insurrection" on the campus.

"I will continue to use every power at my command," he said, "to insure that the safety and security, and the proper academic atmosphere, is safely maintained on every campus. I am determined that academic freedom and the pursuit of knowledge will be upheld, protected and preserved."

The lawmakers applauded this remark and responded with a flurry of bills to crack down on campus demonstrators.

Assembly Speaker Robert T. Monagan, Republican from Tracy, announced formation of a special select committee on campus disturbances in March to screen the raft of bills on this subject and come up with some omnibus legislation. Monagan made a plea for moderation and reason on the campus violence controversy to prevent hasty and unwise action.

Assemblyman Victor V. Veysey, Republican from Brawley, was named to head up the select committee. The committee eventually recommended the Murphy bill, which was distilled from over 85 other measures.

Meanwhile, Reagan called for a series of get-tough campus violence bills in a special message sent to the lawmakers that same month. Declaring that the campuses "must be freed of violence, threats, and intimidation," he asked for four urgency measures.

The governor's four-point program provided:

(1) Any suspended or expelled student who returned to campus without permission would be guilty of criminal trespass.

(2) Any student convicted of a criminal offense arising out of campus disturbance would be ineligible for admission for one year.

(3) Any faculty member convicted of an offense arising out of campus disturbance would be fired and ineligible for rehiring without a specific review of the case.

(4) No person could bring or possess loudspeakers on campus without permission.

While all this was going on, the senate approved a package of severe punitive measures which were later bottled up in the assembly, pending action on the Murphy and Stull bills.

The assembly select committee issued its report in early May, concluding that deep-seated causes of campus unrest must be dealt with before peace can be assured. It placed much of the blame for campus violence on college administrators, urging better communications between students and governing boards to cope with little problems before they become big ones.

The report said, "Administrative procedures dealing with campus problems and disruptions have often been slow, cumbersome, and relatively ineffective. Administrators and the governing boards of the University of California and the state colleges have frequently failed to develop effective two-way channels of communications with students, faculty, and the public.

"Too little emphasis is placed on the needs of the students. Too much emphasis is placed on faculty prerogatives, research activities, and institutional status."

Other Legislation

Almost lost in the shuffle over campus violence were several other major higher education measures approved at the 1969 session.

These included a $246.3 million University of California health sciences construction bond issue that will appear on the June 1970 primary election ballot, and a constitutional amendment to require University of California regents to hold more open meetings.

Although the full assembly approved it, a senate committee killed a so-called "learn, earn, and reimburse" plan by which students would have been charged for their education at the University of California or the state colleges under a deferred payment system.

Appropriations for Higher Education

In his original 1969-70 $6.2 billion state budget, the governor proposed to give the University of California $316.2 million in general state support funds compared to $341 million sought by the regents. The University of California received $315.4 million in the final version of the spending program as signed by Governor Reagan.

Reagan also recommended an additional $15.4 million for a flat five percent across-the-board pay raise for all University of California employees, compared to $16.2 million in salary hikes requested by the regents. The approved salary increase in the budget was $15.4 million.

The regents also asked for $92.6 million in state funds for construction of new University of California facilities. Reagan recommended $37.4 million, and the final budget total stood at $35.5 million.

The board of trustees of the state colleges received $278.2 million in support money as contrasted to the $300.8 million requested.

A $13.1 million, five percent across-the-board, salary hike for all employees was in the approved budget, but the trustees had wanted $31.9 million for this purpose.

The board also asked for $114.4 million for new construction, but received only $36.7 million. The big gap in construction money demands and funds allocated was due to the defeat of a $250 million higher education bond issue by the voters last year. Defeat of the measure was attributed partly to continuing campus unrest.

WICHE Appropriation

The final state budget appropriated $15,000 for payment of the state's share of the operating costs of WICHE in 1969-70. However, payment of the sum was made contingent upon the governor's serving notice of California's intent to withdraw from the WICHE compact after June 30, 1971.

During the session, a number of key lawmakers expressed some concern over whether the state is getting full value from money spent for participation in WICHE. The budget language, however, leaves a time gap that WICHE proponents are expected to use to try to convince these skeptics next year.

In summary, the 1969 session wasn't a particularly good one for higher education, but it could have been worse as far as punitive laws are concerned.

COLORADO

By Tom Gavin
Staff Writer
The Denver Post

DENVER, Colorado -- Colorado's General Assembly, plagued by demonstrators and clearly in a crack-down mood, approved a variety of bills designed to curb and control campus disorder and other forms of civil disobedience during its four-months-plus 1969 session.

In other action, the legislature:

- Voted $133.5 million in higher educational operating funds for fiscal 1969-70, an increase of $13.6 million.

- Directed publicly-paid teachers to take an oath similar to that required of legislators and other public officials.

- Created a $300,000 work-study program for needy college students and a $75,000 scholarship program to encourage minority group members to enter the teaching profession.

Crackdown on Campus Disorders

Although Colorado's campus upsets have been mild by national standards, many legislators were obviously ready to act on the subject when the legislative session opened on January 8. Movement was swift on the first "campus disorders" bill approved by the legislature.

The bill introduced the first day of the session sets penalties as high as a $500 fine and a year in jail for impeding the educational or administrative functions of a public or private university or college. The same law also can be violated by failing to leave a campus building or other school property when requested to do so by an administrator or his agent.

The ink was scarcely dry on this first of the anti-uproar laws when University of Colorado dissidents, off-campus elements and, curiously, their target, combined to make a shambles of a university appearance by S. I. Hayakawa, President of San Francisco State College.

The incident led to later campus disaffiliation of the University of Colorado Chapter of Students for a Democratic Society. Five persons, two of them SDS leaders at the university, are awaiting trial on charges of having violated the new campus control law.

Near the session's end, an invasion of the state senate chamber by 14 nonstudent demonstrators prompted legislators to draft out several additional, once-shelved "law and order" bills. The bills were hurriedly pieced together in the wee hours of a marathon closing session and attached as an amendment to a bad check bill. Legislators passed the peculiar combination with a whoop.

The resulting proposal was called one of the nation's toughest public trespass bills. It also was called unconstitutional, "a most incredible jumble," and a measure under which two children crossing the statehouse lawn could be looked on as a mob hell-bent on destruction.

Senators had second thoughts about the pieced-together bill when they briefly reconvened on May 27 for a two-hour bill-signing session after an 18-day recess. They recalled the measure from the house for possible revision when the legislature reconvened in mid-June for more bill-signings before final adjournment.

When the legislature reconvened for the second time on June 17, the Senate Republicans, with the help of one Democrat, proceeded to pass the tough bill aimed at trespassers and "mobs." They rejected an appeal from their own majority floor leader to strip objectionable and possibly unconstitutional provisions from the bill.

When the trespass-mob bill finally reached his desk, Governor John Love vetoed the measure on the grounds that it might conflict with the "campus disorders bill" already passed and signed into law earlier in the year.

During this year's session, legislators also broadened the authority of the Colorado State Patrol. Its jurisdiction has in the past been limited to Colorado highways. But it can now be legally equipped for riot duty and, when summoned by the proper authorities, it can be used to police public property like the capitol building and state-supported college and university campuses.

Rejected, though, was a proposal to give broad police powers to campus guards. The measure was approved by the senate but died in a house committee. A variety of other crack-down ideas surfaced in bill form or as amendments to other measures, but most were rejected.

Financial Aid for Needy Students

The Colorado General Assembly was responsive, too, to a peaceful demonstration at the capitol. An estimated 600 Colorado State University students traveled to the capitol to lobby en masse for legislation leading to larger enrollment of racial minorities at state institutions of higher learning.

Lawmakers first dusted off an old low-interest student loan program idea, on which they tentatively placed a $3 million figure. As in the past, though, the proposal bumped into a state constitutional barrier. The plan was later changed to a $300,000 "work-study program" intended to help needy students supplement their income "and thus aid themselves in meeting the costs of higher education." The Commission on Higher Education was directed to prepare the program.

Also considered an affirmative response to the CSU student demonstration was the bill appropriating $75,000 to the Higher Education Commission for scholarship assistance to minority group members -- residents of the state -- who agree to teach in Colorado schools for at least two years after receiving their certificates.

Appropriations for Higher Education

Institutions of higher education predictably received increased appropriations from the assembly. But capital construction allocations were cut far below recommendations of the governor and the Commission on Higher Education. In some instances, legislators ordered significant reductions in the space of proposed buildings for which planning had already been completed.

Construction budgets slid in stages from an institutional request total of $63.3 million, to a $43.5 million recommendation by the commission, then to a $32.2 million recommendation by the governor, and, finally, to a $16.3 million legislative authorization. Governor Love fought for his figure, but in vain.

Operating budgets approved by the assembly included:

- $33.3 million for the University of Colorado and its various brances, an increase of $2.5 million, or 8.1 percent over estimated 1968-69 spending;

- $21 million for Colorado State University, an increase of $2.1 million, or 11.3 percent;

- $27.4 million for the state college system which includes Colorado State College, a jump of $3.5 million, or 15 percent;

- a $305,878 increase for Colorado School of Mines, an 11.3 percent enlargement to a new annual figure of $4.1 million; and

- $2.1 million for Fort Lewis College, an increase of $262,859, or 13.6 percent.

The five two-year institutions in the state's community college system received a total of $7.8 million. This is $3.4 million, or 77.3 percent, more than the 1968-69 total. Another $4.7 million in state aid went to junior colleges still under local district control--a $1.6 million, or 54 percent, boost.

Contributing to the high percentage increase for the two-year schools was inclusion of some entirely new campuses in the community college system. Also a factor is the high cost of equipping for vocational education which is being given a 50-50 balance with academic programs in most of those schools.

Community College Tuition

A year-long struggle over tuition levels at community colleges ended in May when the State Board for Community Colleges and Occupational Education voted to double tuition, raising it from $30 a quarter to $60. That's the figure the legislature attempted to dictate last year, but the board at that time refused to accede. Since legislative appropriations had been keyed to the higher tuition charge, the state system of two-year colleges lost $165,000.

Board members didn't throw in the whole towel, though. At the same time they doubled tuition charges, they eliminated most student fees and noted that 30 to 40 percent of the students can obtain tuition waivers based on need.

Commission on Higher Education

The Commission on Higher Education came under fire during the session and was the target of not only criticism from legislators and some educators but also of an abolishment bill.

The seven-member commission, with its executive director and small staff, is charged with responsibility for budget review, program coordination, and developmental planning for the state's institutions of higher learning. Its recommendations have frequently run counter to the ambitions of individual institutions, and this has vexed legislators with strong ties to colleges and universities in their districts.

Dr. Frank C. Abbott, commission director, suggested at a hearing on the abolishment bill that the obvious existence of regional lobbying groups which pressure the legislature in behalf of individual institutions underscores the importance of an agency like his.

"In the process of responding to community pressures we can easily bankrupt the state, starve our total system of higher education, and prostitute our non-university institutions by enticing them to act like institutions they are not intended to be, rather than to develop the very best caliber they can as fundamentally teaching institutions or as colleges having special purposes or opportunities," Abbott said.

The issue, he indicated, is clear: Is Colorado going to permit its separate colleges and universities to expand according to the pressures they are able to bring upon the legislature, or according to reasoned priorities?

Governor Love strongly backed the commission, and the abolishment bill finally died in committee. The commission's role will be examined, though, in a broad interim legislative study of the problems of higher education in the state.

Interim Legislative Study

The resolution authorizing the between-sessions inquiry directs the study committee to examine: "... means of reducing the spiraling costs of higher education; the activities of state institutions in intercollegiate athletics; the roles of the Commission on Higher Education and the governing boards of state colleges and the state universities; budgetary and fiscal problems of the state institutions of higher education; and improved utilization of available facilities and personnel at these institutions."

The inquiry into intercollegiate athletics was prompted by a $500,000 deficit in Colorado State University's athletic program, a red ink situation resulting from a revenue lag on a new $3 million stadium at the university.

The legislature cold-shouldered a CSU request for a special $100,000 appropriation to help bail the school out of its deficit. It also rejected a debt-linked plan which would have authorized the school's officials to lease a portion of the Fort Collins campus for commercial development. However, the State Board of Agriculture, which governs the school, has approved a $26 annual increase in student fees to help wipe out the deficit--and many students are smoldering.

The legislature's interim study committee is also expected to inquire further into a finding by an efficiency and economy study group that up to $740,000 per year in savings could be effected at state colleges and universities if certain changes were made.

To be studied, too, is the possibility of changing the system of college and university governing boards. The 1969 legislative session considered a variety of proposals to simplify the system which now has five separate boards in charge of various segments of the state's higher educational system. None of the major suggested changes were approved.

Loyalty Oath For Teachers

A new teachers' oath voted by the legislature and approved by the governor has an effective date of July 1, 1969. Its wording is: "I solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will uphold the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Colorado, and I will faithfully perform the duties of the position on which I am about to enter."

That language is identical to the oath administered to state legislators and to most other public officials in Colorado. Teachers may sign the statement or agree to it verbally. It applies to teachers in public schools and state-supported colleges and universities. Administrators failing to require that the oath be taken can be fined $100 and jailed for six months.

Other Legislative Action

Officials of Colorado State College at Greeley and that community's business leaders, failed in an attempt to have the school's name changed to give it recognition as a university.

The school was reminded of its agricultural college beginnings when the legislature approved a bill repealing a still-on-the-books requirement that CSU students labor three hours a day on the school farm.

Also approved was revision of an old provision requiring CSU's governing board to have at least four "practical farmers" among its eight members. Rural members won a minor victory, though, when they defeated an attempt to eliminate all agricultural references. They succeeded in requiring that at least two of the eight board members "have some connection with farming."

Student interest and support was generated by proposals to lower the voting age to 18 in Colorado and to make the penalty for first-offense possession of marijuana a misdemeanor rather than a felony. Both measures were approved by the house but died in the senate.

Also approved by the legislature was legislation affirming college and university governing boards' authority to adopt regulations for the safety and welfare of students. The act also clears up some gray areas of administration by conferring explicit authority to regulate campus parking and traffic, and to develop systems of vehicle registration and student identification.

HAWAII

By William H. Donham
Political Writer
Honolulu Star Bulletin

HONOLULU, Hawaii -- The Hawaii State Legislature this year gave higher education a record $90.7 million, set up out-of-state tuition, and beat down a determined attempt to eliminate lump-sum budgeting. Some legislators grumbled about student activists but made no serious attempt to crack down on the problem through new legislation.

Lump-Sum Budgeting

The House of Representatives, in its operating budget, eliminated lump-sum budgeting for the University of Hawaii and replaced it with item budgeting. But the senate restored the lump-sum method, and the senators' view prevailed in conference committee.

Lump-sum budgeting, initiated four years ago, is aimed at giving the university flexibility in determining its own priorities. The only other state agency to be blessed with it is the State Department of Education.

Defense of Higher Education

Amid grumbling over student radicals and attempts to place the university under stricter financial control, State Senator Larry N. Kuriyama, chairman of the Higher Education Committee, took to the floor to defend higher education officials.

In an impassioned speech, he urged the legislature to continue its "hands off" policy toward running the university. Kuriyama said he was confident the senate at least would keep on using "wisdom and understanding instead of our legislative muscles" in dealing with the university.

"Unlike legislators in many of the mainland states," he said, "we will not use the threat of retaliation in the form of budgetary cuts and investigations because people on campus speak out on unpopular issues and students dissent on campus."

Out-of-State Tuition

However, Kuriyama and the rest of the senate went along with a house bill to set up out-of-state tuition. The bill sets nonresident tuition at four times what residents pay, or a total of $680 a year. The higher tuition applies to the community colleges and to the University of Hawaii, including the university's Hilo campus on Hawaii Island.

The bill exempts students from Micronesia and from other states having reciprocal agreements with Hawaii not to charge higher tuition to Hawaii students attending school on the mainland.

The legislature had passed out-of-state tuition bills for the last two years. Governor John A. Burns vetoed both of them. But this year the governor allowed the tuition bill to become law without his signature.

The proposed nonresident tuition has been increased in each year's bill. In 1967 the legislature passed a bill calling for a tuition only twice as high as the regular tuition. Last year this was raised to three times the resident tuition.

There was some talk that the higher nonresident tuition was aimed at keeping out "outside agitators" from the mainland, but legislators and university officials denied this.

They said Hawaii has been the only state in the nation to have the same tuition for both residents and nonresidents. They pointed to the need for nonresidents to attend the university, but said the current student ratio of one nonresident for every five residents is about right.

Appropriations for Higher Education

As for funding, the $90.7 million total appropriation for higher education is some $18.7 million over last year's. About $57.4 million will go to pay for operating costs and $33.3 million for capital improvements.

The general fund appropriation for operating costs--minus fees and special and federal funds--comes to $43.8 million, some $2 million above what the governor recommended. The governor's request had included only 53 percent of what the university wanted for work-load increases. But Burns had granted nearly 73 percent of what the university had recommended for expansion.

The legislature approved the hiring of more than 100 new faculty members, including seven additional Hilo faculty. The Hilo campus was directed to expand its program from two to three years starting this year and to four years in the fall of 1970.

The legislature also recommended that the Hawaii Technical School in Hilo be transferred from the state education department to the community college system. The school will teach vocational and technical skills only.

The legislature called for nearly $10 million more than the governor's $23.8 million recommendation for capital improvements. The university had asked for $43.4 million. Although the CIP appropriation is high, it remains to be seen how much the governor will actually authorize.

Of the $33.3 million the legislature appropriated for capital improvements, $24.6 million is to come from general obligation bonds, $8 million from revenue bonds and $678,000 from federal funds.

Among the major capital improvement items were these: $8 million for urgently needed student dormitories; $200,000 for statewide university system planning, including a second campus on Oahu Island near Honolulu; and $150,000 for major capital improvements planning.

Faculty Pay Raises and Student Loans

University faculty members and students also got legislative attention. Faculty members got a 20 percent pay raise--10 percent this year and another 10 percent the next. The legislature appropriated a half-million dollars to start a student loan program, and the number of state scholarships also was increased.

The long-term, low-interest student loans, to be administered by the board of regents, will also apply to the community colleges. The loan will bear half the commercial loan interest rate prevailing in Hawaii at the time repayment begins.

A measure that would have changed and expanded the board of regents failed to pass this year. The bill would have increased the board from nine to eleven members by adding a student and a faculty member. However, because of the legislature's new carry-over provision, the bill is still alive and could pass in next year's session.

Teacher Shortage

The legislature moved to alleviate Hawaii's teacher shortage by appropriating $150,000 to hire 12 more instructors in the university's College of Education. The goal is to double the output of teachers within five years.

Legislators also directed the college to intensify its efforts to recruit potential teachers from the student body and to encourage them to apply for programs aimed at relieving shortages in the public school system. The university is to report back on the success of the program next session.

Medical School

Again the legislature failed to recommend a four-year medical school. However, the budget provides sufficient funds to continue the current two-year program, plus post-doctoral clinical work. The legislature did include CIP funds to start acquiring land near Leahi Hospital for eventual use as a major university medical center.

The conference committee budget report called attention to the lack of funds for a four-year medical institution, but said "this is not to be construed as indicating any dissatisfaction with the two-year program to date."

The budget report calls on the university to "vigorously establish working relationships with medical schools throughout our nation for acceptance of our students." The university is to report back next year on the success of its efforts.

The report said, "It would be wise at this time to forego any serious consideration of undertaking a full-fledged medical school(in view) of our limited population and of the heavy demands made on the state's limited revenues."

This year's budget also failed to include money to study the feasibility of starting a law school in Hawaii, but the report said the Judiciary Department may conduct such a study.

IDAHO

By John Corlett
Political Editor
The Idaho Statesman

BOISE, Idaho -- Higher education was the ferment of the first session of Idaho's 40th Legislature. It was a controversial issue from the day the first annual session in the state's history convened until it adjourned sine die 74 days later.

Appropriations for Higher Education

The size of appropriations for the state's four institutions of higher education was the ostensible issue, but secondary jealousies were aroused because Boise State College was beginning its first year as a state institution. Supporters of the University of Idaho at Moscow and Idaho State University at Pocatello feared that BSC, located in Idaho's capital and sole metropolitan area, would eat into funds required for their institutions.

The 1967 legislature had authorized Boise State College, a four-year school operating within a junior college district, to become a state institution beginning January 1, 1969.

The State Board of Education requested $50.33 million for higher education for the 1969-71 biennium, including state support for junior colleges. This sum included $9.2 million for BSC for the biennial period. Boise and Ada County representatives argued that BSC should receive more funds.

Governor Don Samuelson, Republican, trimmed the board's requests to $44.4 million, but left the $9.2 million for BSC intact. Senators and representatives from the counties in which the two universities are located cried "unfair." All of them are Democrats.

The house was inclined toward the board's request for higher education and passed an appropriation bill very close to the board's figures. The senate Republicans favored a sum closer to the governor's recommendation and trimmed the requested sums for each institution except that for BSC, still at $9.2 million. The house refused to accept the senate amendments.

A conference committee proposed a budget figure mid-point between the house and senate actions. The report was rejected by the senate, but ultimately $48.15 million for the higher education institutions was accepted. Before that $48.15 million figure was approved, the two houses argued the issue for nearly a month.

The appropriations by institutions for the 1969-71 biennium, compared to the 1967-69 figures, are:

	1969-71	1967-69
University of Idaho	$ 21.4 Million	$ 18.3 Million
Idaho State University	14.85 Million	11.7 Million
Boise State College	9.0 Million	1.3 Million
Lewis-Clark Normal School	1.5 Million	1.2 Million
Junior Colleges*	1.4 Million	1.5 Million
TOTAL	$ 48.15 Million	$ 34.0 Million

*Three junior colleges divided the $1.5 million in 1967-69; two will divide the $1.4 million in the current biennium.

Junior colleges, which were granted state support for the first time by the 1967 legislature, not only were granted additional funds for operation at the state level, but also were authorized to seek capital construction monies from the state's Permanent Building Fund, financed by earmarked revenues.

The legislature declined to increase the appropriation for the University of Idaho agricultural extension service and directed the Legislative Council to evaluate "the merits of continuing such a program or providing alternatives." The council will report to the second session in January.

Financing Formula

The State Board of Education recommended to the 40th State Legislature a formula approach for financing higher education. Under the approach, the legislature would appropriate a lump sum for higher education, with distribution to the individual institutions to be made under the formula.

But many legislators, although they thought the formula principle had merit, derided the one that was presented. Boise State College partisans, particularly, argued that the formula was not based on realistic enrollment projects and other factors.

As a result, the formula was not seriously considered by the Joint Finance-Appropriations Committee. The committee did urge, however, that the board not abandon the principle, but seek to define a formula that would meet approval of the legislature.

The formula is based on full-time equivalent enrollment from which a student-faculty ratio is determined for lower, upper, and graduate divisions. Faculty positions are multiplied by a predetermined average salary for each of the divisions. Percentages then are assigned for such categories as research, public services, library, and maintenance.

The board arrived at its requests for each institution by use of the formula, devised by Dr. Donald Keith, then serving as executive director for higher education. Dr. Keith resigned, effective July 1, to become president of Lamar Junior College, Lamar, Colorado.

Vocational-Technical Education

The legislature nearly doubled its appropriation for vocational education over the general fund sum it provided in 1967. Most of the increase went to upgrade operations of the state's five area vocational-technical schools and to create a sixth area vocational-technical center at Idaho Falls.

The 1969 legislature appropriated $5 million from the general fund for vocational education, compared to $2.7 million in 1967. The State Board for Vocational Education requested $7.7 million. Governor Samuelson recommended an appropriation of $3.9 million.

The five area schools are associated with Idaho State University, the College of Southern Idaho at Twin Falls, Boise State College, Lewis-Clark Normal School at Lewiston, and North Idaho Junior College at Coeur d'Alene.

The legislature provided a token sum of $200,000 to initiate a sixth area center, plus $250,000 from the Permanent Building Fund to begin construction of a building. This center will operate at both the high school and post-high school level. Funds for the Idaho Falls center became available July 1.

Lewis-Clark Normal School

The effort of the State Board of Education to change the name of Lewis-Clark Normal School, a four-year institution, to Lewis-Clark State College, failed in the legislature.

The board requested permissive power to design the curricula program at the institution, and proposed it be limited to a two-year academic and preprofessional transfer curricula, four-year teacher education, an associate degree in nursing, and extensive vocational-technical education. Present law allows LCNS to grant baccalaureate degrees.

The board's proposed legislation was opposed by Lewiston area legislators. Compromise legislation was proposed but none passed both houses, so Idaho still has one of the few normal schools remaining in the nation.

Campus Conduct Measure

The legislature enacted a law prohibiting trespass "upon the property of and the interference with the peaceful conduct of institutions of higher education."

The law was passed speedily by the two houses and signed by the governor although there was not a single demonstration of any kind on any Idaho campus in the 1968-69 school year. Only five legislators voted against the new law.

A person convicted of violating the law would be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of $500 or imprisonment in the county jail for up to a year, or both.

MONTANA

By J. D. Holmes
Capitol Writer
The Associated Press

HELENA, Montana -- During the 60-day session this year of the Montana State Legislature, 22 measures affecting the six-unit Montana University System were enacted. The key bills were, of course, those providing funds for operation and construction at the state-operated higher education facilities. Montana legislators also spent a lot of time early in the session talking about the need, if any, to establish broad guidelines for faculty and student conduct on state-supported college campuses.

Campus Conduct Proposal

Early in 1969, the senate passed a resolution setting up behavioral guidelines for campus conduct, but the house later defeated the resolution. The resolution stated that faculty or students who have the desire to disrupt campus life have the moral obligation to leave the campus. All disorders and demonstrations disrupting classes and peaceful operation of campuses should be brought to an end firmly and quickly, said the resolution.

Backers of the resolution cited student unrest across the nation, but they could offer no Montana illustrations of consequence.

"All the resolution does is set forth some desirable standards and define and designate who is in authority on the college campuses," said one backer. Another spoke of the general feeling that "it can't happen here" and said the same belief probably existed in the places where student trouble eventually occurred.

The testimony of several students from Montana's University System contributed to the house decision to kill the controversial proposal.

"Why put out something like this and make a statement covering a subject that actually isn't even in existence?" one student asked at the House Education Committee hearing on the senate-passed measure. Another student likened the joint resolution to inventing a miracle drug and then trying to find a disease to which it could be applied.

Finally, after the controversial proposal had attracted more than an average share of publicity, the house put an end to the matter by a 66-20 vote. This was after hearing that the Education Committee felt "this resolution really didn't address itself to the problem on our campuses."

Three days after the house had killed the senate-passed joint resolution that would have established behavioral guidelines for faculty and students, there was a final flare-up.

It concerned a controversial English instructor at the University of Montana who became involved last year in an academic-freedom episode when he assigned students an essay which contained allegedly obscene words.

One day in the house a state representative tried to place an amendment in the bill appropriating $67.5 million for the Montana University System. The amendment would have reduced the total appropriation by the amount of the salary of the controversial instructor.

The members of the house shouted down the amendment--and the 1969 assembly's efforts to legislate campus conduct were over.

Appropriations for Higher Education (Operating Budget)

The 1969 biennial legislature appropriated an all-funds total of $67.5 million for the Montana University System for the two years beginning July 1, 1969. This figure compares with $55.6 million appropriated in the 1967 session for the 1967-69 biennium. According to the offi[illegible] of the system's executive secretary, the 1969 legislative appropriation was roughly $1 million, or 2 percent, less than the amount requested by the State Board of Regents.

The usual legislative wrangle over state appropriations produced two unusual communications this year. In one, the president of Montana State University appealed directly to the 159 lawmakers to restore cuts made in the system's appropriation.

By letter, MSU president, Leon H. Johnson, asked the legislature in effect to keep the Boseman school "off the bottom of the academic totem pole. I have worked too hard and too long to bring this university to the level where it now is to participate in its disintegration now without protest."

Johnson's school wound up with $22.3 million for the next biennium, about 2 percent less than the regents had asked but up $3.7 million from two years earlier.

The other unusual communication was from the Senate Finance and Claims Committee. It was directed to the regents and unit presidents, among other state officials.

By letter, instead of by legislation, the committee requested "that the administration of the six university units hold their salary increases during the coming biennium to not to exceed a 5 percent increase for each year." In addition, the committee directed the executive secretary of the board of regents to report to the house and senate in 1971 "the extent to which salaries were increased."

Here is the breakdown of the $67,518,997 appropriation for the system in 1969-71, with the increases from the present biennium:

- Montana State University, $22,370,000, up $3,760,000
- University of Montana, Missoula, $21,950,000, up $3,820,000
- Eastern Montana College, Billings, $7,810,000, up $1,712,000
- Agricultural Experiment Station, $3,895,000, up $695,000
- Northern Montana College, Havre, $3,720,000, up $474,000

- Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology, Butte, $3,050,000, up $496,500
- Western Montana College, Dillon, $2,435,000, up $278,000
- WICHE, $581,400, up $219,200
- Executive Secretary's Office, $337,597, up $146,597

Building Program

Besides the record $67.5 million appropriaton for general operation of the Montana University System, the state's 1969 assembly authorized the expenditure of $21.6 million for construction.

Of the total authorization for campus building projects, the state is putting up $12.2 million, the federal government is providing $1.4 million, and users of certain self-liquidating facilities are eventually going to pay about $8 million.

Montana State University gets about $11.7 million of the overall construction total, followed by University of Montana with $6.8 million, Eastern Montana College with $2.6 million, Northern Montana College with $280,000, Montana Tech with $250,000, and Western Montana College with $150,000.

Appropriation Bills

In all, seven separate pieces of legislation were used to provide the money and/or authorization for the operating budgets and building programs of the university system units in the biennium beginning July 1, 1969.

A related eighth measure broadens the authority of the State Board of Regents to plan for buildings. It spells out that the regents may do everything necessary to plan for and to propose financing.

The financing authority includes all necessary loan applications for all revenue-producing and other facilities at the university units as well as collection of charges, admissions, and fees for the use of such facilities. The state controller is to concur in proposed construction projects where the estimated cost is less than $10,000 but more than $3,000.

An unusual appropriation bill was the one providing $2.6 million to Montana State University for the construction of physical education, athletic, and recreational facilities. This law, effective July 1, provides for a special student fee of $6.50 per academic quarter to meet the appropriation. It also provides that construction shall begin only upon approval of the regents and upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the student body voting upon the issue.

These provisions stemmed from the fact that in December 1968, MSU students voted 1,609 to 1,543 against assessing themselves a special fee to help meet the cost of constructing a new football stadium. That assessment would have been $150 a quarter.

Student Fee Increase

One of the biggest changes made by the legislature this session was an increase in student fees at the state universities. For Montanans, the increase was $10 a quarter and for nonresidents, an additional $20 a quarter. This amounts to a total increase of $30 a quarter for nonresident students.

As a result of the increase, student fees in the 1969-71 biennium will pick up about 16 percent more of the cost than the regents had figured, while the general fund and statewide mill levy on property will defray 5 percent less of the cost than the regents had proposed.

Student Residency Requirements

One of the higher education bills that passed both the Montana Senate and House of Representatives amends the student "residency requirements" for the university system. The act permits a Montana high school graduate to attend university units for a period of four years as a resident student for tuition and fee purposes even if the parents have moved to another state.

In such cases, however, the parents must have resided in the state for at least one full year of the two years immediately preceding the student's graduation from high school. Also, the student's attendance at the unit for four academic years must be continuous.

Vacation and Travel Expenses

New laws of special importance to university faculty and administrators deal with vacations and travel expenses. One successful bill creates a schedule of annual vacation leave for public employees. The other successful measure increases per diem payments to state employees.

The new vacation schedule, which is based on years of employment, allows 1 1/4 days per month for state employees with 1 to 10 years of service, 1 1/2 days per month for those with 10 to 15 years of service, 1 3/4 days per month for those with 15 to 20 years of service or longer.

The act limits the accumulation of vacation leave to 30 days. Originally, the bill included a provision for sick leave, which did not pass. The university system still has the question of a sick leave policy to resolve.

Per diem payments to state employees were increased under the other bill of special interest to system personnel. For in-state travel, per diem was raised to $13.50 from $12, while for out-of-state travel it was boosted to $22.50 from $20.

Other Successful Legislation

Other successful legislation affecting the state-operated system of higher education:

- Increases to 96 from 48 the number of Indians who may be selected for attendance at units of the Montana University System without payment of fees.

- Adds the Vietnam conflict to the provisions for War Orphan Scholarships. This act provides educational opportunities in university units for children of members of the U.S. Armed Forces who were killed or died as a result of injuries, disease, or disability while serving on active duty.

- Establishes requirements for the Bureau of Mines and Geology, operated by Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology. This statute provides for the appointment of a certified professional geologist or registered mining engineer to be designated as the "state geologist" and director of the bureau.

- Calls for the recodification of school laws. The Montana Legislative Council will conduct the study, but the office of the executive secretary of the Montana University System has been asked to do the codification of laws relating to higher education.

NEVADA

By Cy Ryan
Capitol Correspondent
United Press International

CARSON CITY, Nevada -- Howard Hughes is best known for his buying spree of gambling casinos in Las Vegas. But the shy millionaire is also leaving his mark on higher education in Nevada.

The University of Nevada will be embarking on two new programs this year, thanks to donations from Hughes who dramatically came to the rescue in each instance. The school plans to start a novel health-sciences program which includes a medical school. The university also has been given the job of getting Nevada's first community college off the ground.

The 1969 Nevada legislature, after two years of bitter controversy over both programs, agreed to provide modest sums of money for the projects. Both would have died before they were ever approved by the legislature without the help of Hughes. In the usual Hughes' fashion, the offers of help were timed just right to rescue a project that appeared to have gone under.

Health Sciences Program

Two years ago the University of Nevada Board of Regents voted to start working toward creation of a two-year medical school on the Reno campus. The university has been able to place prospective medical students in schools in other western states through the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE), but the regents felt that it was getting harder to find places in other schools for Nevada students. And once gone from the state, the prospective doctors may not return to help Nevada patients.

Doctors in northern Nevada immediately formed a strong coalition behind the proposed medical school. They argued that there is a shortage of doctors in the state and that it is nearly impossible to get trained medical help for the smaller communities. In some of the outlying areas, residents must travel as much as 100 miles to see a physician.

Armed with this information, the regents marched to the legislature where they got a chilly reception. Money was the key, and estimates for a medical school ranged up to $20 million. The state was facing financial problems at the time, especially with public schools. Most legislators considered a medical school a "frill" in view of the tight money situation.

The plan also raised a howl of protest from legislators from Las Vegas in southern Nevada. Hiding behind the argument of finances, many of them made it known they wanted the medical school, if there was one, to be at the Las Vegas campus and not in Reno.

So the fight started in 1967. It appeared that the medical school proposal was lost, due to the coalition of southern Nevada and conservative rural legislators opposed to the plan.

But then came a dramatic telegram from Hughes offering $200,000 to $300,000 a year for operation of the medical school over a 20-year period. This broke the logjam. The 1967 assembly quickly passed a resolution directing the regents to study the feasibility of a two-year medical school. The resolution barely squeaked through the senate.

The study resolution was paramount to giving approval to beginning the school. It was only a question of what direction it would take.

During a special session of the legislature in 1968, southern Nevada legislators again tried to scuttle the medical school idea but were voted down.

When the university presented the findings of its study to the 1969 legislature, little had changed. Southern Nevada lawmakers were still opposed. But instead of just a medical school, the university had broadened the concept.

A health sciences program was outlined to increase and augment the university's undergraduate and graduate program offerings in anatomy, biochemistry, biology, physiology, bacteriology, biomedical engineering, nursing, physical education, sociology, psychology, and human and animal related research.

Instead of just turning out prospective doctors from a two-year medical school, the proposed health sciences program would offer careers for nurses, physical therapists, x-ray technicians, dieticians, speech therapists, social workers, and medical science writers.

During the two-year study period, the university had not been idle. Besides the donation from Hughes, it had lined up several other grants from private individuals, including $1 million from H. E. Manville of Reno.

Instead of asking for a huge sum of money for new buildings, the university proposed to the 1969 legislature that it be allowed to spend slightly more than $170,000 to remodel two buildings which were scheduled to be torn down. And it asked the legislature for only $58,000 for two-years' operation money.

The die was cast. With some $10 million in federal and private grants lined up, the health sciences program sailed through the 1969 legislature, again over the objections of legislators from Las Vegas, the state's largest city.

Many legislators from the small counties, realizing that Las Vegas would control more than 50 percent of the votes by the time of the 1973 legislature, backed the program on grounds any delay would see the medical school moved to southern Nevada.

George T. Smith, director of the medical education feasibility study, says the program will involve some 700 students in its first year of operation, or nearly 12 percent of the 1969-70 student body at Reno. He feels that students will be able to transfer to out-of-state medical schools in their junior year much more easily than they can be accepted into a first-year class.

Community College

The community or junior college concept in Nevada followed a path similar to that of the medical school. Until 1967, Nevada was the only state in the West without a junior or community college.

That year residents of the small community in Elko got together and raised $40,000 in private funds to start a college. They used public school buildings and ran classes as late as midnight. Ranchers, businessmen, and newly-graduated high school seniors took courses in a variety of subjects.

The school ran into money trouble immediately. Governor Paul Laxalt, a strong backer of the project, asked the special session of the legislature in 1968 for close to $100,000 to continue the school's operation.

The plea fell on deaf ears. Legislators said they were not going to get involved with another system when there were still problems of financing the public schools and the university. And Las Vegas legislators were rankled about the medical school.

So the community college limped along until the end of the semester in 1968. The board of trustees called a meeting to notify the community college that it would have to close down. Donations were exhausted and there was no money available from either the state or the federal government.

An air of dejection hovered over the meeting as Governor Laxalt walked in. But after he had delivered his message a roar rose from the crowd that shook the walls. Some of the men had tears of joy in their eyes.

Laxalt announced that Hughes would give $250,000 to the school to enable it to continue for another year. It was manna from heaven and gave supporters a new lease on life.

But the legislature was still not convinced. At a closed-door meeting before the session opened in 1969, lawmakers told Laxalt to forget the community college. There were too many demands in other areas for money. The governor's own Republican party was cool to the idea.

But the governor went ahead and included $250,000 a year in his biennial budget for the school. The money would be given to the University of Nevada Board of Regents to run the school. This direction was necessary because the Nevada constitution gives authority only to the regents to issue credits for courses in higher education. When the college first started, there had been no way for students to gain credits which could be transferred to a university.

The request for a two-year total of $500,000 received rough treatment from the finance committees of both houses but eventually emerged intact.

Other Appropriations for Higher Education

The medical school and community college battles produced two of the biggest fights during the 1969 legislature. But they were not the only two gains for higher education in Nevada.

The legislature approved a $31 million appropriation for the Reno and Las Vegas campuses, a better than 40 percent increase in state aid to these universities. Governor Laxalt submitted a record $20 million building program for the state, with more than 70 percent allocated for construction on the two university campuses. It was passed.

The legislature initiated a student loan program and pumped $25,000 into it so that the state could receive millions of dollars in federal aid. An optional retirement system was set up for university teachers in an effort to attract professors to the two campuses.

All in all the university fared better in the 1969 session than any in the past. It was due in large part to newly-appointed Chancellor Neil Humphrey, who had gained the confidence of lawmakers when he was state budget director.

Humphrey was able to answer legislators' questions directly and show evidence to justify most requests for money. In the past there has been a "credibility gap" between the legislature and the university. This gap was closed in 1969.

NEW MEXICO

By Jack Zygmond
Capitol Correspondent
The Associated Press

SANTA FE, New Mexico -- Education was the big topic of the New Mexico Legislature in 1969. The usual scramble for appropriations, however, took a back seat to "peace on campus" measures and a call for a legislative investigation of the state's university system.

Campus Conduct Measures

Lawmakers reacted strongly to student riots across the nations. Hoping to forestall such incidents in New Mexico, they took a hard line in enforcing law and order and protecting rights of the majority against militant minorities.

A riot control act passed by the legislature gives the governor broad powers described as "just short of martial law." The legislature also approved two "peace on campus" measures. One bars campus sit-ins, making wrongful entry a petty misdemeanor. The other provides a more stringent misdemeanor penalty (up to one year in prison and a $1,000 fine) for persons wrongfully interfering with students or faculty members at the state's universities and public schools.

All three bills received strong support from the majority of legislators. The bills' opponents could be counted on both hands.

Representative William O'Donnell, Democrat from Dona Ana and retired vice-president of New Mexico State University, sponsored the bill to prevent seizure of public buildings. "We are on the borderline of some real trouble unless we take some action," he cautioned.

That measure became law only because of a faulty veto by Republican Governor David F. Cargo. The governor called the bill unconstitutional, and said it infringes on the rights of assembly and speech.

Unlike other campuses in the nation, New Mexico's seven institutions of higher learning have not experienced any major disorders. However, the legislators said, the earmarks for trouble are already evident.

Investigation of University System

Impatience with campus disorders carried over into the hard-to-define field of academic freedom. The New Mexico Legislature lopped $50,000 off the University of New Mexico appropriation to provide funding for an investigation of the university system.

Creation of the legislative investigating committee was the outgrowth of an alleged obscene poem used as course material in freshman English classes at UNM in Albuquerque. Legislators criticized UNM officials for failing to take immediate action in prohibiting use of the poem, "Love Lust", which contains four-letter words and describes a sex act.

The house, by a 47-12 vote, passed a memorial demanding university regents fire the instructor responsible. The legislative letter said the material was "outside the accepted standards of decent citizens of New Mexico," and added, "academic freedom carries with it the responsibility to practice academic restraint."

There were even amendments proposed to cut off the university with only $1 in state appropriation. These amendments were later withdrawn.

UNM came in for strong criticism as a "camp for hippies," and Dr. Ferrel Heady's decision not to take immediate action was criticized. Heady is the university president.

Two UNM instructors were suspended as the controversy boiled. The governor received more than 10,000 letters and telegrams, most of them condemning use of the poem. The two instructors later were reinstated by President Heady following an investigation and faculty committee report.

Heady welcomed the legislative probe, which also is endorsed by the school's alumni association. However, the UNM faculty passed a resolution urging the university to be prepared to go to court to prevent committee questioning of the faculty about their work, teaching, or personal philosophies.

The investigating committee at its organization meeting said one order of study will determine whether university system regents and administrators are abdicating authority to the faculty and students. They said the poem controversy only brought to the surface a need to look at a number of problems, including alleged use of drugs on campus.

The investigating committee will make legislative recommendations to the legislature next January.

Appropriations For Higher Education

In the area of finances, the seven state institutions of higher learning received $6.4 million less than they requested. School presidents expressed general satisfaction in view of the overall state budget situation which nearly prompted a special session of the legislature.

The general fund appropriation of $36,026,500 for the fiscal year starting July 1, 1969, is $5 million more than appropriated for 1968-69. The Board of Educational Finance, which coordinates budgeting programs for the institutions of higher education, had recommended $37.5 million.

Here's how general fund amounts were appropriated:

	1969-70	1968-69
University of New Mexico	$15,566,000	$13,953,000
New Mexico State University	10,822,000	9,021,000
New Mexico Highlands University	2,061,500	1,760,500
Western New Mexico	1,481,000	1,251,000
Eastern New Mexico	3,919,000	3,320,000
New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	1,725,000	1,592,000
New Mexico Military Institute	172,000	62,000

The legislature also appropriated $150,000 to help establish in Espanola a branch college of Northern New Mexico State School at El Rito. The money is for use in 1970-71. A provision requiring local support of $100 per full-time equivalent student was vetoed by the governor. The branch school will offer vocation-technical courses.

The general fund appropriation, along with income from state lands, the permanent fund, and federal grants, will give the university system a budget totaling $110 million.

Unlike many states, New Mexico does not provide funds for building construction in its regular appropriations. This money is provided through bond issues, and the institutions this year were allocated $8 million.

Presidents of the universities stood firmly behind the budget recommendations of the Board of Educational Finance (BEF) at hearings before legislative money committees. They and Dr. William McConnell, executive secretary of the BEF, underwent a barrage of questions from legislators.

McConnell said the board's budgets were designed to "restore the schools to normal after an austerity year." UNM President Heady, saying he was speaking for all presidents, told the committee the BEF recommendations would still leave salaries under those of the Rocky Mountain area and the nation as a whole.

The $36 million appropriation, however, is considered sufficient to enable institutions to give salary increases of five to six percent for administrators and faculty, and as much as seven percent for nonprofessional employees. A five percent ceiling on faculty salary increases, opposed by the presidents, was stricken from law.

Budget Cuts

The legislature deleted more than $1.3 million from increases suggested by the BEF for instructional and noninstructional programs, including research and athletics, in the state's institutions of higher education.

The reduction left no money for the Institute of Social Research and Development at the University of New Mexico. Former Governor Jack M. Campbell was recently named to head the institute which was budgeted at $121,900 in fiscal 1968-69. The BEF had recommended $235,000 for 1969-70.

The institute hopes to continue through use of overhead from federal projects. Heady fought vainly for the appropriation, saying it would generate nearly $2 million in grants and federal funds.

Both UNM and New Mexico State University had asked for boosts in state appropriations for intercollegiate athletics from $167,000 to $275,000. UNM cited poor crowds for a losing football team. The requests were trimmed back to $167,000. The legislature also equalized state support of intercollegiate athletics at four smaller institutions to $77,000 each.

Research projects were deleted. Among them was a $130,000 water resources study by New Mexico State University at Las Cruces.

Higher education didn't get more money because the legislature was reluctant to approve the $25 million tax increase needed to finance any additional spending for state government and schools. All support for more money for schools wilted in the heat of the poem controversy. Only public schools, with an $11.7 million increase, got more than higher education.

The general appropriations bill requires all state agencies and educational institutions to operate on a short budget at least through the first half of 1969-70. The act imposes a two percent holdback in funds. The cut will be restored after January 1, 1970, if tax revenues come up to expectations.

Tuition Rates

After increasing out-of-state tuition rates in four consecutive sessions, the legislature held the line in 1969, except for raising New Mexico Tech's rates for residents and nonresidents to the level at UNM and New Mexico State University. Tech's new rates are $105 per semester for residents and $420 per semester for nonresidents.

A bill to abolish resident tuition fees at all institutions died in the senate. That would have cost the state $5 million.

Other Action

In other action, the legislature:

- Provided $34,000 to the University of New Mexico to carry on its Andean study center near Quito, Ecuador, for faculty members and advanced students.
- Renewed a $50,000 appropriation for a teacher education cooperative program at New Mexico State.
- Approved $1,586,000 for the UNM Medical School. The school sought $2.3 million, largely to bring medical school faculty salaries in line with the national average and add 13 persons to the faculty. The current year's appropriation was $1.43 million.
- Killed a bill to abolish the Board of Educational Finance.
- Provided $240,000 for junior college support and $25,000 for a high school student summer program.

New Mexico legislators continued to finance the Board of Educational Finance at the $200,000 level and again appropriated $15,000 to continue the state's membership in the Western Insterstate Commission for Higher Education.

OREGON

By Harry Bodine
Staff Writer
The Oregonian

SALEM, Oregon -- Higher education had a long, hard spring in the 1969 Oregon Legislature. Victories were few for the educators, and adjournment on May 24 found them licking their wounds, thankful the session was over.

The legislature dealt its harshest blows in constructing the state budget. In addition to cuts totalling $15 million below the recommendations of Governor Tom McCall, the solons gave more specific instructions on how to spend the higher education appropriation than in the past and served notice of intentions to expand this field of endeavor two years hence.

In contrast to other states, the 1969 Oregon Legislature did not enact any harsh new laws dealing with campus demonstrators. It did pass one bill which started out in this direction, but it emerged in the final form as a public trespass law applying to all public buildings.

Squeeze on Higher Education Funds

Dollar-wise, higher education suffered from a tax phenomenon far from the campus--a rising tide of protest against soaring property taxes.

Oregon relies on two legs of the traditional three-legged tax stool (income, sales, property). Income taxes, with the fourth highest rate structure in the nation, provide the main source of money for the state. Property taxes do the same chore for local governments, including schools.

The last major increase in state income tax rates occurred in 1957. A hike was attempted in 1963, with the money to go for basic school support, but it was defeated 3-1 in a statewide referendum. As a result, state support for public schools has remained relatively unchanged. This has shifted the full impact of rising school costs on to property taxes.

Better than 90 percent of the legislators elected in 1966 and 1968 had pledged to do something about this problem but the house, locked into solid Republican control, and a nominally Democratic but conservatively dominated senate could not agree.

Finally, early in the 1969 session, a three percent sales tax constitutionally dedicated to property tax relief squeezed through the senate 16-14 and was referred to the people in a special election June 3. This procedure has become an almost automatic step in attempting a major tax change, since the Oregon Legislature is the only one of 50 states that cannot attach an emergency clause to a tax measure.

The people smashed the sales tax proposal June 3 by an 8-1 margin, giving the measure the worst drubbing ever administered a tax plan submitted by the legislature. They simultaneously were defeating local school budgets at a record rate, expressing a concentrated "no tax increase" message with their ballots.

The property tax conscious legislators did manage to splice together an additional $20 million for basic school support, raising it to $177 million for the 1969-71 biennium. This sum was wrung out of other budgets, and the single biggest contributor was higher education.

There are two major reasons for this. One is that higher education receives 22 cents out of every state general fund budget dollar for operation purposes. Education as a whole receives 54 cents out of each dollar.

The second is that the legislature, particularly the Joint Ways and Means Committee which handles all budget bills, started the session quite unhappy with what it regarded as higher education's flaunting of legislative intent in the past and failure to comply with legislative requests for specific budget information.

"Super Board" Proposal

Higher education in Oregon is under the supervision of a nine-member citizen board appointed by the governor. It is politically insulated and, in the opinion of most educators, most Oregonians who have given the matter much thought, and many observers in other states with different systems, the Oregon arrangement has a lot of merit and guarantees a large amount of academic autonomy.

Board supporters won a major victory late in the session when a proposal to combine the Board of Higher Education and the Board of Education into a single 15-member "super board" breathed its last in the Senate Education Committee after winning a lopsided victory in the house. The super board concept was advocated by Representative Stafford Hansell, Republican from Hermiston, cochairman of the Joint Ways and Means Committee.

Ways and Means Committee members were rankling from a 1967 special session called to trim budgets to meet lower revenue estimates after which the Board of Higher Education almost immediately awarded a number of major salary increases to the chancellor, his top executive assistants, and university and college presidents.

Appropriations for Higher Education

The ways and Means Subcommittee headed by State Representative Philip D. Lang, Democrat from Portland, spent the better part of two months reviewing the higher education budget requests. The subcommittee wrote some far-reaching changes into House Bill 2040, the budget vehicle. The full Ways and Means Committee, upon great reflection, tempered some of these changes.

The package that emerged included:

- An appropriation of $156.9 million to cover operating expenses of instruction, related research, and general services, a 16 percent increase over the 1967-69 biennium.
- A limitation on the number of incoming students from outside Oregon.

- A "legislative intent" message to the State Board of Higher Education that out-of-state students pay the "full load" of costs connected with their education and that tuition be adjusted accordingly.

- Limitations on overall enrollment in the state system of higher education and on graduate students in the system.

- A new program designed to reward professors who teach more and those engaged primarily in research relatively less.

- A flat grant of $100 to each Oregon resident attending a private college or university in the state.

- An improved student-teacher ratio in the lower divisions of the state universities and a less generous student-teacher ratio in the graduate fields.

In other budget bills the legislature voted to pay smaller increases in academic salaries than Governor McCall had requested, sharply hiked support for the state's fast-growing community colleges (which are not supervised by the Board of Higher Education), and provided $891,000 to finance doctoral and expanded masters' programs at newly-designated Portland State University.

Portland State finally achieved university status in 1969 as the legislature with little opposition elevated the 10,000-student institution to the same rank occupied by the University of Oregon and Oregon State University.

While barely opening its pocketbook to back up the new title, the legislature did fund advanced studies in urban affairs and environmental quality, two fields of growing concern in the Portland metropolitan area.

The legislature employed what amounted to almost a "no new starts" dictum in graduate level education. One program that emerged was a new periodontology program at the University of Oregon Dental School. It was launched with a $58,157 appropriation.

Enrollment Limitations

The limitations on graduate students, total student enrollment, and out-of-state students generated as much heat as any segment of the higher education budget.

The governor's budget allowed for an increase in graduate students of 625 in 1969-70 and 469 in 1970-71. The legislature trimmed these figures 50 percent and budgeted accordingly, the result being a budgeted graduate enrollment of 5,537 by 1970-71.

On total enrollment in the system, the Ways and Means Committee backed off at the last moment from a flat lid of 44,830 full-time equivalent students, which would have allowed for no increase in enrollment the second year of the 1969-71 biennium. It budgeted for 45,811 students in 1969-70, allowing for a minimal increase in 1970-71.

Legislators who supported the limit said they did not intend to stop the growth of the system altogether, but wanted a "breathing spell" to decide how large specific institutions within the system should become.

The solons also decided to limit the numbers of non-Oregon students within the state system so that no qualified Oregon student would be denied admission because of the over-all enrollment limit.

The legislators agreed upon an eventual limitation of 10 percent non-Oregon students throughout the system. Commencing in 1970-71 any single institution will be limited to 12 1/2 percent out-of-state freshmen and sophomores.

The two institutions most seriously affected by this limit are the University of Oregon where incoming freshmen now number more than 24 percent with the percentage increasing, and Oregon State University where the non-Oregon enrollment is about 12 percent.

Tuition Increases

The legislature also expressed its will that tuition be established at rates high enough to avoid any subsidy of out-of-state students by Oregon taxpayers.

The State Board of Higher Education, at a meeting after the session, met the legislature part way. Tuition for returning out-of-state students was raised from $999 per year to about $1,167. Beginning Freshmen will pay the "full load" cost of $1,335 a year.

The board went beyond the legislature's intent in raising Oregon resident student tuition. The legislature budgeted on the basis of a $30 per year increase. The state board raised tuition at the three universities from $369 to $408 a year and at the regional colleges from $429 to $486.

The legislature also decided that dorm counseling costs should be borne entirely by students living in the dorms where this service is provided. This resulted in a new high average dormitory charge of $812 per year. The Board of Higher Education added roughly $50 to cover dormitory costs and tacked on another $13 to finance the counselors in reaching the $812 figure.

Undergraduate Instruction

Near the beginning of the session, the house had sent forth a task force of five legislators to explore higher education on three university and two college campuses.

Under the chairmanship of House Speaker pro tem, Robert G. Davis, Republican from Medford, the task force heard 300 witnesses--students, faculty members, administrators, and a handful of interested citizens. The format was simple: the committee would listen to anyone who wanted to testify.

The task force report, issued early in April, focused its attention on the quality of undergraduate instruction, particularly at the University of Oregon and Oregon State University, and found it less than perfect. This conclusion had a major effect during the formulation of the higher education budget.

Addressing itself to the question of undergraduate instruction, the legislature approved a new plan designed to encourage faculty members to offer suggestions for improvement. The Educational Coordinating Council received an appropriation of $750,000 to review suggested ideas, with the money to be divided between rewards for faculty offering suggestions and grants to test the new ideas.

The legislature was hoping for better success in this endeavor than it obtained in 1963-65 when academic faculty turned its back on another scheme for rewarding outstanding teachers by refusing to participate in the plan on most campuses.

Private School Support

The legislature crossed the Rubicon of private school support in 1969 when it appropriated $1,325,000 to aid Oregon's hard-pressed private colleges and universities. The 1969 session took this step in the face of growing operational deficits in the private colleges and the closure of two of the smallest ones. The legislature made $100 per year available for Oregon residents attending private schools in the state with the idea that the schools would increase their tuitions to absorb the money. The only limitation placed on the grants is that they cannot go to students who are studying for the ministry or degrees in theology.

Academic Salaries

Academic salary decisions also occupied a great deal of legislative effort during the 1969 session as the solons struggled to find a way to reward teachers for teaching, jokingly referred to as, "the teach or perish theory."

A compromise salary bill called for a $12.3 million hike over the last biennium. The sum was almost $1.2 million below the governor's recommendation. An increase of 6 percent each year of the biennium was approved for regular faculty members.

The legislature line-itemed the salaries of the chancellor, his top assistants, and the presidents of the various institutions. The chancellor, the most highly paid state employee in Oregon, will receive his current salary and expense fund of $39,900 through July 1970, and $41,675 the following year.

Appropriation for Community Colleges

Oregon's rapidly growing system of community colleges received an appropriation of $25.1 million to cover part of their operating costs, a substantial hike over the $14.9 million of the previous biennium. The community college system is expected to contain 36 percent of Oregon's post-high school students in state schools by 1970.

A sliding scale of support was maintained, but with new dollar amounts. The two-year colleges will receive a grant of $661 each for the first 300 full-time students, $546 for the next 300 students, and $498 for additional students beyond 600 enrolled.

Capital Construction

Capital construction in the next biennium will not maintain the record pace of 1967-69. Higher education is down for $12.3 million from the general fund for new construction, and this will be matched on a 50-50 basis through bond sales.

Largest of the newly authorized projects are a $4 million administration building at Oregon State University, two new classroom buildings at the University of Oregon totalling almost $7 million, and a $3.2 million student center at Southern Oregon College.

Community colleges obtained $12 million from the legislature for new construction.

Appropriation Totals

In addition to the $156.9 million general fund appropriation for higher education the legislature approved expenditure limitations of $78.4 million in federal money and $121.7 million in other funds (primarily tuition and auxiliary enterprises) for a grand total of $357 million, not counting construction. This represents a $51 million increase over 1967-69.

The legislature's budget report requests higher education in the future to provide the legislature with more detailed and specific information on accounting methods and workload measurements. The report also calls for the presentation of a line-item budget in 1971 covering the $56.8 million auxiliary services of the system.

UTAH

By Lavor K. Chaffin
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Deseret News

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah -- A tax conscious, economy minded 1969 Utah legislature effected a major change in the state's higher education program by creating a single "super board" for control of all colleges and universities.

The new body, the State Board of Higher Education, became operational on July 1, 1969, and replaces four institutional boards and the Coordinating Council of Higher Education. It also will control one junior college formerly controlled by the State Board of Education.

Major Legislative Action

In other major action the legislature:

- Appropriated $40 million for operation and maintenance of the state's nine colleges and universities for the 1969-70 term. This was an overall increase of 15.6 percent over 1968-69.
- Resident fees were increased from 30 percent at some state institutions to 60 percent at others; nonresident fees from 12 percent at some schools to 20 percent at others.
- Appropriated only $5 million for college and university building, but authorized the State Building Board to plan for an additional $8.9 million in construction on college campuses.
- Passed a number of measures, one which was vetoed by Governor Calvin L. Rampton, aimed at controlling destructive student actions on college and university campuses.

Creation of a "Super Board"

The most significant higher education legislation was creation of the single board, or State Board of Higher Education.

Control of Utah colleges and universities has been very diverse. Many critics have argued that the state has had no "system" of higher education -- only a loose coalition of institutions. Repeatedly over the last half century, studies have recommended creation of a single board to control all post-high school institutions.

The single board concept had been recommended both by a subcommittee of the Utah Legislative Council and by an advisory committee of the Coordinating Council of Higher Education. The advisory committee has been preparing a master plan for higher education for nearly two years.

In the past, five separate boards, plus the Coordinating Council of Higher Education, have shared control of two universities, two four-year state colleges, three junior colleges and two technical colleges.

The University of Utah Board of Regents controlled that school and the College of Eastern Utah at Price, which was considered a junior college branch of the university. Similarly, the Board of Trustees of Utah State University, Logan, controlled that school and Snow (junior) College, Ephraim. Weber State College, Ogden, and College of Southern Utah (name changed by the legislature to Southern Utah State College), Cedar City, were controlled by separate boards of trustees. A third junior college, Dixie College, St. George, and two technical colleges, Utah Technical College at Salt Lake and Utah Technical College at Provo, were controlled by the State Board of Education.

Sponsors of the single board bill wanted to put all post-high school institutions, including the two technical colleges, under control of the new State Board of Higher Education. The State Board of Education proved to have enough political muscle, however, to retain operational control of the technical colleges although they still will be subject to budgetary and curricular power of the single board.

Purpose and Composition of Board

According to the language of the bill creating it, the purpose of the State Board of Higher Education is "to afford...a more efficient and more economical system of high quality public higher education through centralized direction and master planning providing for avoidance of unnecessary duplication...for systematic and orderly development of facilities and quality programs, for coordination and consolidation, and for systematic development of the role or roles of each institution ...consistent with the historical heritage and tradition of each institution."

The new board is composed of 15 members, nine appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate, three appointed by the president of the senate and three appointed by the speaker of the house.

Governor Rampton, arguing that it is the obvious intent of the state constitution that the governor should have exclusive power of appointment, challenged the constitutionality of the six senate and house appointments to the board. While the case was pending before the courts, the legislature, in special session May 5-9, approved the gubernatorial appointments to the board.

On June 20, Third District Judge Merrill C. Faux ruled that the six challenged appointments to the new State Board of Higher Education are legal, and that they have ample and adequate precedent. Governor Rampton had signed the bill creating the board in spite of the appointment problem "because I feel it is essential that we bring the institutions of higher learning within the state under a central governing body at the earliest possible date."

Powers of the Board

Generally, the new board has power to:

- Select and appoint a Commissioner of Higher Education and a staff.
- Prescribe standardized systems of accounts, records, and reports.

- Recommend a combined appropriation for all higher education (including the technical colleges) with specific amounts for each institution.

- Recommend to the legislature minimum resident and nonresident tuitions.

- Establish and define roles of the various institutions, except as roles are specifically assigned by the legislature, and prescribe the general course of study to be offered at each institution.

- Approve or disapprove all new construction, repair, or purchase of buildings and facilities financed from any source at any institution under its control.

- Seek the cooperation of all private colleges and universities.

- Appoint and hire a president for each institution, after consulting with the institutional council.

The new legislation provides for separate "institutional councils" of nine members for each institution. These councils, however, will exercise only such authority as the State Board of Higher Education chooses to delegate. In a section outlining duties of the councils, the bill states specifically that certain powers are to be exercised by institutional presidents and councils "unless the board shall reserve to itself such action."

Eight of the nine members of the institutional councils are appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. The ninth member is the president of the school's alumni association.

Appropriations for Higher Education

Almost without exception, college and university administrators said the legislature's $5.4 million increase in state appropriations for higher education would be insufficient to maintain quality in the face of an expected 7 percent or more enrollment increase for 1969-70. Most were critical of the level of financing, both for operation and for new construction.

The institutions had requested an appropriation of $53.6 million. The Coordinating Council of Higher Education reduced this request to $43.5 million and Governor Rampton reduced it still further to $40 million, almost the exact amount appropriated.

The breakdown of appropriations by institutions was as follows:

Institution	1969-70 Appropriation	1968-69 Appropriation	Percent Change Over 1968-69
State Board of Higher Education	$ 630,800	$ 571,098	10.5
University of Utah	18,923,200	16,818,431	12.5
Utah State University	9,935,000	8,801,056	12.9
Weber State College	4,875,000	3,948,252	22.7
Southern Utah State College	1,491,000	1,258,775	18.4
College of Eastern Utah	488,000	419,569	16.3
Snow College	672,000	520,072	29.2
Dixie College	615,000	530,907	15.8
Utah Technical College, Salt Lake	1,365,000	987,032	38.3
Utah Technical College, Provo	825,000	738,294	11.7
Roosevelt Extension Center*	130,000		
Moab Extension Center*	50,000		
TOTAL	$40,000,000	$34,593,486	15.6

*These centers, Roosevelt operating and Moab in the planning stage, offer higher education in remote areas. They are operated under Utah State University.

Utah institutions requested another $75 million for capital outlay. The State Building Board, which has charge of all state construction, declared that the schools needed $18.5 million critically on what it termed a "first priority" basis. It identified another $29.7 million as "second priority."

The legislature appropriated only $5.04 million. Most of this is for utilities expansion, repair, land purchase, and campus development although it does include a $459,000 administration building at Southern Utah State College and a $560,000 science building at Snow College.

Even the $5 million appropriation is tenuous, in the view of some observers. The building appropriations bill provides that if State General Fund revenues are insufficient to cover the appropriations, funds may be borrowed from reserves of other state agencies. The Supreme Court has been asked to determine the legality of such transfers.

The legislature authorized the State Building Board to plan for nearly $9 million in construction at the colleges and universities. Nearly half this amount, $3.9 million, would be for a new technical building at Utah Technical College at Salt Lake. Other major elements are a $1.9 million service center at the University of Utah, a $1.7 million library addition at Weber College, and a $547,000 science building at Dixie College.

Tuition Increases

In the face of anti-tax marches on the capitol, legislators turned to increased tuitions to meet higher education money needs.

Minimum annual resident tuition was raised from $300 to $390 at the University of Utah, from $250 to $345 at Utah State University, from $200 to $270 at the state colleges, and to $240 at the junior and technical colleges. Minimum nonresident tuition was raised to $975 at the University of Utah, $855 at Utah State University, $675 at the state colleges, $600 at the junior colleges, and $625 at the technical colleges.

Campus Control Measures

The Utah legislature adopted a hard line on campus disorders. A joint resolution expressed "support by the legislature of state supported colleges and universities in suppressing all demonstrations destructive of property or individual liberties... (and) suppressing any willful destruction of property and time-wasting demonstrations interfering with vital educational processes."

Both houses passed a bill calling for mandatory expulsion of any students guilty of riotous or disorderly conduct, destruction of property, or for making threats of violence against faculty or students. This measure, however, was vetoed by Governor Rampton on the grounds that it was "too broad," failed to provide for hearings, and that it conceivably could mandate the expulsion of students involved in accidental or prankish skirmishes.

Other campus control measures passed and signed give colleges and universities power to regulate parking and traffic, appoint security personnel with full police power, and to call for assistance from city police, county sheriff's forces, or the Utah Highway Patrol in controlling campus disturbances or in removing troublemakers from school premises.

Other Legislative Action

In other action the legislature:

- Authorized a loan of $3 million from the state insurance reserve for use in the Student Loan Fund.
- Removed the restriction that unexpended balances must "lapse" to the State General Fund.
- Assigned all WICHE responsibilities formerly held by the Coordinating Council of Higher Education to the new State Board of Higher Education.
- Appropriated $12,000 for support of five dentistry students in the WICHE student exchange program, the first such appropriation for the dental program.

With the Utah Legislature now scheduled to meet each year, all appropriations were made on an annual basis. The legislature is to meet for a 30-day "budget session" early in 1970.

WASHINGTON

By Adele Ferguson
Political Writer
Bremerton Sun

OLYMPIA, Washington -- Student unrest on college campuses and what should be done about it occupied far more time of the Washington State Legislature during the 1969 session than most thought necessary.

Concern with Campus Unrest

Countless bills were introduced by Washington legislators with all manner of methods of prevention and punishment offered to control conduct on state campuses. In the end, however, a weak, watered-down resolution for an interim study of the problems was adopted.

Legislators talked about the problems of campus unrest day after day until the end of the 120-day session, second longest legislative session in state history. Governor Daniel J. Evans has forewarned them that they will be doing some more talking about it when they reconvene in January, 1970.

Violence on the campus of Seattle Community College and continued problems there over black militant efforts to get one of their members named to the board of trustees may backfire, Evans says. Legislators may cut community college funds in retaliation next year, he said.

Appropriations for Higher Education

Community colleges didn't fare too badly during the 1969 session, however. They got $170 million in state appropriations. Colleges and universities received more than $750 million in the $2.2 million general fund budget.

Teachers shared in an across-the-board wage increase for all state employees of 7 percent the first year of the biennium and 4 percent the second. The reason they didn't get a full 7 percent the second year is that legislators expect to be called back in January, 1970, and will dish out more money then.

The reason for the special legislative session in 1970 is to see exactly where revenue stands in relation to needs in a state whose economy is growing by leaps and bounds.

Student Financial Aid

The 1969 legislature took note of needy students. A precedental step was taken toward providing state support for private education through a bill setting up a $600,000 program to provide financial aid to needy "and economically disadvantaged" students at public and private colleges.

Backers of the bill frankly admitted that they hoped to spark a constitutional test to settle once and for all the question of the legality of such assistance to private colleges.

Lawmakers also aided needy students by writing into the budget authorization for state colleges and universities to waive tuition and other charges for 1 percent of their students.

Council on Higher Education

One of the 1969 legislature's most significant actions was to create a coordinating council for higher education, called the Council on Higher Education.

The new council has responsibility for overall planning for higher education. Powers and duties include the assessment of educational needs of the state; development of criteria for new institutions; study of student fees and charges; review of individual institutional capital budgets; and study of administrative management.

The council is to consist of nine citizen members to be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate; two members of the house; two members of the senate; the presidents of each of the public universities and four-year colleges; and the executive director for the state board of community colleges.

Creation of Additional Boards

A Commission on Higher Education within the council was authorized by the legislature. It will be made up of the nine lay members of the council. They will be responsible for administrative functions previously performed by the Higher Education Facilities Commission, which is to be abolished, and for administration of the student financial aid program.

A joint Committee on Higher Education composed of five senators and five representatives was created and authorized to study and recommend location of facilities and programs for higher education.

A state Higher Education Personnel Board was also created. It will be composed of three members appointed by the governor with senate confirmation. Purpose of the personnel board is to establish a system of personnel administration for institutions of higher education which will govern hiring, promotion, pay, discipline, removal, and welfare of all employees.

Community College Legislation

An educational omnibus bill was adopted by the legislature. This bill requires school districts to adopt annual salary schedules, directs community college boards of trustees to adopt written leave policy statements for employees, and orders the Joint Committee on Education to study the advisability of applying the Professional Negotiations Act to community colleges.

Some changes also were made in community college bonding requirements. The amount of general tuition fees that can be paid into bond retirement funds was raised from 40 to 60 percent. The amount of fees that may be pledged for the issuance of capital improvement and site acquisition bonds also was upped from 40 to 60 percent.

The maximum proportion of tuition and incidental fees college trustees can deposit at their discretion was changed from 40 to 60 percent. Also upped from 40 to 60 percent was the portion of tuition funds not required for bond redemption to be deposited in the community college capital projects account.

Other Legislative Action

Western Washington State College at Bellingham was authorized to grant the doctor of philosophy degree in education after July 1, 1971, with the provision that it be reviewed by the Council on Higher Education.

Educational requirements for certified public accountants also were changed. The right to issue certificates was transferred from the director of licenses to the director of motor vehicles. Qualifications and examination procedures were revised.

Various studies were authorized by the legislature:

- An in-depth study of the relationship of private and independent institutions to the total system of higher education within the state was requested. A report must be given to the governor by January 1, 1970.

- A further review of establishment of metropolitan graduate centers by the Council on Higher Education and the Interim Higher Education Committee was ordered.

- Congress was memorialized to enact legislation authorizing research and in-depth studies on marijuana use in order to determine the physiological or deleterious effects it may have on man.

- A concurrent resolution directing the Council on Higher Education and Interim Committee on Higher Education to further review the senior college concept and its adaptability to the state's system of higher education failed, but its provisions were incorporated into the omnibus education bill and signed by the governor.

WYOMING

By J. Robert Leeright
Correspondent
The Associated Press

CHEYENNE, Wyoming -- The University of Wyoming and the state's seven junior colleges generally fared well in the 1969 state legislature. The legislature increased appropriations over the previous biennium and approved other legislation beneficial to higher education in the state.

Appropriations for Higher Education

The university this year submitted what President William Carlson termed a "bare bones" request of $26,096,987. Dr. Carlson said, "Although our request was $6,068,381 above the 1967-1969 appropriation, it was still a 'hold the line' total." Dr. Carlson linked the necessary increase to staff additions, inflationary costs, and carry-over obligations of the university.

He said the budget for the 1967-1969 biennium had been prepared for an enrollment of 7,300 students and that the estimate had proven far too low since the university now has an enrollment of 7,900 students. He predicted a university enrollment of 8,624 by the end of the 1969-1971 biennium.

Governor Stanley K. Hathaway recommended a cut in the university's budget request to $24,830,000 when he submitted his fiscal program to the legislature. However, the legislature's joint ways and means committee restored the full cut and praised Dr. Carlson's budget as "the most realistic university budget in years."

Two attempts were made on the floor of the house and senate to cut the university's appropriation by $600,000. The economy moves failed first in the house on a 28-28 tie vote and again in the senate on a 14-14 tie vote.

Backers of the move to cut the university budget argued that, if the university trustees felt the funds were needed, they could raise student tuition fees $50 per year. After the $600,000 appropriation-cut attempt failed in the senate, another effort was made to cut it $300,000. This also failed in the senate on the final day of the session.

Dissatisfaction over the increased state budget--up roughly $15 million from the previous biennium--was expressed by legislators in the waning hours of the session. A $154,000 request from the governor's office for an appropriation to purchase the entire city block on which the governor's mansion is located also prompted open disagreement.

The senate approved the land purchase, but the house failed to adopt the senate version of the general appropriation bill. The measure was sent to a conference committee which couldn't come up with a compromise acceptable to both the house and senate.

Another conference committee was appointed, and it recommended the $154,000 land purchase. This proposal cleared the senate, but failed in the house by a one-vote margin. Another conference committee was appointed, and rumors started that the only acceptable compromise would be a cut in the university budget.

This last conference committee came up with an appropriation of $25,796,987 for the university--a $300,000 cut--and no appropriation for the land purchase. Both the senate and house accepted this version of the appropriation bill, and the last roadblock to adjournment was cleared.

The legislature appropriated $3,155,000 for state aid to junior colleges on the basis of $250 a year for each full-time student enrolled for 12 or more credit hours. In previous years allocations have been made on the basis of students registered for 15 or more credit hours. The appropriation is a 60.3 percent increase over the $2,212,500 appropriated in state aid for the two-year colleges in the 1967 session.

Another appropriation bill for the junior colleges provided $392,250 based upon $150 for each student enrolled in vocational technical education courses for 12 credit hours.

Construction Authorization

Two bills authorizing major construction projects at the University of Wyoming were approved by the legislature.

One bill enables the university to finance several enumerated projects, using up to $6,025,000 from the reserve fund created under the University Securities Act of 1967, which provides for refunding and improvement revenue bond resolutions.

The projects include $2,200,000 for a physical education facility; $750,000 for a plant science laboratory; $100,000 for a nuclear accelerator building; $550,000 for acquisition of Ivinson Memorial Hospital south of the campus; $300,000 for an addition to the College of Law building; $200,000 for acquisition of land north of the campus; $100,000 for vocational teacher building equipment; $450,000 for renovation of several buildings; $20,000 for a stock farm sewer line; and $200,000 for a planning revolving fund.

Dr. Carlson said the purchase of the hospital property will benefit the university since, with only minor remodeling, the building can be used for a variety of administrative functions, freeing other campus space for classrooms. He said this would "avoid costly new construction."

The new physical education plant will be used to complement the present half-acre gymnasium, a 43-year-old structure completed when only 916 students were enrolled at the university.

Another bill authorizes the university to issue $1 million in revenue bonds for enlarging War Memorial Football Stadium. Present plans call for increasing the capacity of the west stands to provide an additional 5,000 to 6,000 seats. The bill originally provided bonding authorization of a $3 million apartment complex for married students and temporary housing for faculty members. The measure was amended in the house to delete the provision for the apartment complex.

The legislature also repealed authorization given by the 1967 session for construction of a new student union building at the university. The 1967 legislature had limited the authorization for a new student center by requiring contributions of at least $1 million from private sources as a prerequisite for the building. Senator Richard Jones, Republican from Cody, said only only about $46,000 had been raised for the student center.

Another building bill which passed the legislature will affect future construction at the university and junior colleges. It requires that future public structures be required to have ramps, guard rails, and other facilities for handicapped persons.

Staff Retirement Program

The legislature passed a bill authorizing the governing bodies of the University of Wyoming and the state community colleges to establish a retirement program for the benefit of certain employees by using a portion of the employer-employee contributions required under the Wyoming Retirement System act.

The bill provides that all employees whose salaries are over $8,600 annually come under the institution's retirement programs. Employees who are 60 or more years of age or who earn less than $8,600 have the option of keeping their retirement program with the state retirement system or with the institution's program.

Most of the faculty members at the university and the state's junior colleges favored a separate retirement program administered by the institution rather than participation in the state retirement program, whose contribution rate has a ceiling of $6,600 annually.

The contribution of the university and community colleges to the new retirement program is limited by law to the amount that would be authorized for each employee under the Wyoming Retirement Act, so all contributions in excess of that amount will be paid entirely by the faculty member himself.

University Governance

A bill to make the student body president an ex-officio member of the University of Wyoming board of trustees was also passed by the legislature. The university board had asked for the legislation, contending it would help improve student-administration relations.

No action was taken on a proposed constitutional amendment to do the same thing. The state constitution outlines the membership of the university board of trustees, and some legislators argued that a constitutional amendment would be necessary to make the student leader an ex-officio board member.

Other legislators pointed out there was a precedent that it could be accomplished by statute since the 1921 Wyoming legislature had added the governor to the university board as an ex-officio member.

A proposed state constitutional amendment to provide for the election of the University of Wyoming board of trustees, rather than appointment, failed to get out of a senate committee. The measure's sponsor, Senator Edward Kending, Democrat from Wheatland, said election of the board--one member from each of the state's seven judicial districts--would make the board more responsive to the people. The university board is now composed of 12 members, appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate.

Another bill passed by the legislature sets up a Wyoming Higher Education Council, which is designated as the state agency to act for the state in participation in grant programs under Title I of the Higher Education Act of 1963 and Title 6-A of the Higher Education Act of 1965. The council is composed of five members appointed by the governor, plus the president of the University of Wyoming and the state superintendent of public instruction.

Community College Governance

The legislature approved a bill to delete the requirement that the director of adult education and community service at the University of Wyoming be the executive director of the Wyoming Community College Commission. The new law provides for the commission to appoint its own executive secretary. The bill also provides for appointment by the governor to the Community College Commission of two lay members from the area of the state not presently within the boundaries of an established community college district.

Other members of the Community College Commission include the president of the University of Wyoming, the chief administrative officer of each community college, one member of the university board of trustees, and a resident of each community college district appointed by the respective boards of the district.

The measure also provides that the chairman of the Community College Commission be elected biennially, instead of annually.

Campus Conduct Proposals

An "anti sit-in" bill was passed by the senate but failed to get out of committee in the house. The measure would make it a misdemeanor for anyone, acting singly or in a group, to "go into facilities owned by, or under the control of a governing body of the state and therein obstruct or disrupt by force, violence, or other conduct which is in fact obstructive or disruptive, the activities conducted therein or the uses made thereof...."

The bill would have made it unlawful for a person to fail to remove himself from a public building after having been notified that his action was contrary to or in violation of established policies, rules, and regulations of the university or other institution.

No action was taken on another bill introduced by Representative Jacque Sidi, Republican from Casper, which would have made it illegal for public employees to go on strike.

Unsuccessful Legislation

The house approved a bill which would prohibit construction of any buildings on what is known as "Prexy's Pasture" at the University of Wyoming. No action was taken on the measure in the senate. "Prexy's Pasture" is located in the center of the campus and is an oblong-shaped clearing around which most of the university's classroom buildings are clustered.

A bill to set up a Wyoming Educational Television Commission to promote and establish noncommercial educational television facilities was introduced. The measure would have appropriated $20,000 for administrative expenses and $500,000 to match federal grants for establishment of an educational TV network. The bill was reported out of the Ways and Means Committee with a "do not pass" recommendation and no action was taken on the floor.

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